CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. VIII NO. 126 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
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WELLINGTON
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th May	Chyebassa	6249 Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th ,,	Narkunda	16100
4th June	Mantua	10895
8th ,,	Chp Polonio	19500

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
Early June	Himalaya	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
27th May	Purnea	Gulf
3rd June	Karagola	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Helmet Maru	R. Nakanishi	4306	7th May	21st May
Hikawa Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Shiki Maru	K. Konaka	2264	17th May	28th May
Hozi Maru	M. Murakami	5194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4178	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	29th May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	,,
Chosen Maru	D. Imaizumi	4th June	20th June	,,
London Maru	K. Tsuji	29th ,,	30th ,,	,,

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

Shirts (negligе Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
,, (Dress) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
,, (New) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
12TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 450.
2nd Class Rs. 300.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules and subscription on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. Yen 9,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,850,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Torisuruchoo
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 39,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fangtien Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Ki-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaa, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janjiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount o half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are reived for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 834,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMTED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, Loron, E. C.
LONDON BANKER:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bar, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGECIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwa Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Mana
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penng
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangon
Galle		Shaihai
		Singore

The Bank negotiates and collets Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Hd Office and branches and issues Letters of redit for the use of Travellers.
The bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed theon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on apication.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Fixed Deposits are receive for twelve months and shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN. The Bank undertakes applications for the Loans on account of Constituents and ollection of interest therein as it falls due FEE OF COMMISSION.
J. D. CICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,497

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,60,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whis does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value is are the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
SAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 1791
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOOD VALUABLES OR PROPERTY
deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway
PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST
MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE. No. 1285.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 16 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
Nil. Marg, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000.
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	*Chief Agents:*
309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
EAR & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS

THE largest and most up to date establishment in India, equipped with the latest machinery, patronized by the leading residents of the Presidency. The Official and mercantile community and the principal Business Houses—treated by special process. The garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleansed and freshened up to look like new Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours, with English finish by expert workmen.

ARMITAGE & Co.,
103, MEDOWS STREET,
Over Taraporevala's.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and C. J. DAVAR.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,506; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. One comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders, Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply to Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1170

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1205

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by a Bank, in Bombay, an experienced DESPATCHER. Apply stating experience and qualifications to Box No. 626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1223

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST and a MEASURER of Works for Architect's office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1241

WANTED IMMEDIATELY One MALE TYPIST with knowledge of Shorthand. Salary Rs. 75. Good prospects. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1231

WANTED—A competent STORE-KEEPER for a well known Local Spinning and Weaving Mill. Please apply to Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1214

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1212

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER and TELEPHONE CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1213

WANTED—A smart young capable SALESMAN for metals and hardware with good market connections. Good prospects for a really capable man. Apply in the first instance by letters only to THE INDO-BRITISH CO., LTD., P. B. No. 396, Bombay. 1225

WANTED—Competent TYPISTS for the Postmaster-General's office, Bombay. Pay according to work turned out. Clerks also required. Pay Rs. 37/8/0 inclusive of War Allowance. Applicants should apply personally to OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT with their testimonials. 1233

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced hand to start and conduct a Dairy Farm at Mysore with a Capital of Rs. 25,000 (Dairy consists of mostly Sindh breed Cows). Apply to the following address with testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. B. JAGANNATH CHETTY & SON, No. 3, Lansdowne Buildings, MYSORE. 1236

WANTED A STENOTYPIST GENERAL CLERK and an ASSISTANT with at least two years' experience in Import and Export business. Pay according to qualifications. Hindus alone to apply at once to Box No. 616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1176

WANTED—Good experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Burma for erecting Paper and Sugar Mill and building. Apply to ABDULKARIM A. S. JAMAL, Agent The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., Carlton House, Fort, Bombay. 1078

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES; one with science preferred. Apply with testimonials to R. V. PATHAK, J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. 1222

WANTED—TYPISTS. Men with at least three years' experience in the line and able to operate any machine need apply. Apply to Box No. 625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1221

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT in Native State or Mercantile firm by one possessing excellent certificates from Government officers, Civil and Military; also having large experience of commercial business. Apply Box No. 628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1230

WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND GUN. Single or Double-Barl. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 627, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1229

WANTED.—Reliable PURCHASERS of good C. P. Steam and Dust Coal in large quantity. Granted delivery. For terms apply to:—Messrs. H. VERMA and MUNSHI KANHAIYALAL, Colliery Proprietors Chhindwara, C. P. 1216

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—16 N. H. P. Second-hand Portable Double Acting ENGINE BOILER, 100 lbs. Apply NAGREE CUSTOM HOUSE, Fort. 1243

FOR SALE.—One SIGRAM CARRIAGE, in excellent condition belonging to gentleman. Apply Box No. 621 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1209

FOR SALE—A GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY with engines, boilers all complete, situated at Rampur in U. P. What offer? Apply SHAUKATALI, Khadak, Bombay. 1232

FOR SALE.—Best Centrifugal pumps in all sizes up to 4 in. and cotton belting in all sizes. Inducing prices and terms. THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1228

FOR SALE.—Double Crushing SUGAR CANE MILL, suitable for Sugar Factories and Plantation, for immediate delivery. Particulars from THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36 Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1227

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Just unpacked Milling Machine, Power hammer, oil-engines 9 to 100 B.H.P. Lathes, Flour Mill, corn crusher, drilling machine, pumps, ring pedestals, pulleys, shaftings, electric-stoves, gramophones, ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1204

TO BE LET.

TO LET—SHOP in Esmaljee Building for immediate possession, 24, CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, Fort. Apply there. 1242

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).

Rangoon, the 24th April, 1920. 721

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, the Up Gujarat Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 21.50 instead of at 21.20 and arrive at Colaba at 11.10 instead of 9.0. The Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20.20 instead of at 20.15 and will not stop at Grant Road. A Restaurant Car will run on the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains betwen Bulsar and Bombay for the convenience of 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Detailed revised timings at intermediate stations can be ascertained from the Notices exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

1183

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—PLATTS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of four and five bearings 20' by 6' by 100 lbs. Lancashire Boiler 12" by 24" Steam Engine 40 B.H.P "CC" Type Ruston Oil Engine, 3 tons Cart-weighing Scale, Ginning Stores and other Machinery; Enquiries Solicited. ENGINEER and CO., Pydhownie Bombay. 1179

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 3-4 Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1920, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To appoin Directors in place of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1920, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May, 1920, to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. T ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment as City Officer in this State. The work allotted to this office is City Improvement, City Survey and Registration of Chhapas. Applicants must state their qualifications, age and previous experience if any. The pay of the post is Rs. 200—Rs. 300 p.m. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months. The State service is pensionable. Applications are to be addressed to the GENERAL SECRETARY Nawanagar State, Jamnagar.

H. M. MEHTA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State, Jamnagar.
Jamnagar, 26th May 1920. 1202

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS
and
DESK FANS
Large Stock

B. KHAN & Co.,
204, Hornby Road.
698

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

A going furniture concern in Delhi with influential Government and other connections is now open to consider offers for partnership or for outright sale. Has also got a sufficiently long lease of extensive premises centrally situated which are now almost impossible to secure in Delhi even at fabulous rates owing to the coming Royal Visit. Only Bonafide enquiries accompanied by references entertained. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

WANTED.

WANTED.—A duly qualified First Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500-50-800. The applicant must possess a British Diploma in public health and would be subject to conditions laid down in G. R. No. 4090, dated 28th May 1913. The selected candidate will have to remain on probation for six months and to give a binding on confirmation to serve for three years. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th June, 1920.

L. J. APTE,
President,
Poona City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Poona City, 20-5-20.
1168.

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!
TIMBER SALES COMMITTEE.
BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 110.36 tons of very excellent Padauk Logs and 123.56 tons of very good White Chuglum logs lying at Cotton Depot, Sewri and will be received by the Undersigned up to the forenoon of MONDAY, 31st May, 1920, for the whole or any portion thereof.

The timber may be inspected on written application to the Undersigned who will be pleased to show them personally, or in his absence, this duty will be performed by the Assistant Controller Timber Supplies, Cotton Depot, Sewri.

Separate tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed as follows:—

"Tenders for Padauk Logs."
"Tenders for White Chuglum Logs."

It must be clearly understood that the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest, or in fact any tender.

Tenders must be for the value of the logs as they are lying on the ground at Cotton Depot. All expenses in the removal of the timber will be borne entirely by the successful tenderer.

Special Note:—All who are interested in the Padauk Timber Trade should make a point of inspecting these really wonderful Logs.

W. D. LOVELL, Captain,
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies)
for Timber Sales Committee,
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Bombay.
Bombay, May 13th, 1920. 978

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN
NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.
Prices and literature on application.
Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. BUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS NOT AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIBING SHARES, WHICH ARE ISSUED ON THE BASIC OF THE PROSPECTUS FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR)

THE

Economic Hosiery Mills Ltd.

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 10,00,000

DIVIDED INTO SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH, PAYABLE:—

Rs. 2 ON APPLICATION, Rs. 2 ON ALLOTMENT. NO FURTHER CALLS WITHIN ONE YEAR.

AT PRESENT ISSUED ONLY 50,000 Shares.

(Share list to close very soon.)

DIRECTORS.

1. THE HON'BLE SIR DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARY, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D, F.C.U., etc., Member, Benga. Legislative Council, (Chairman.)
2. MR. J. R. HERBERT, Manager, Messrs. Symington Cox and Co., Ltd. Engineers, Import and Expor Merchants, Calcutta. (Also at Bombay, London, Manchester, and New York.)
3. PROF. SITES CHANDRA KAR, M. A., B.L., Calcutta, College of Science, Calcutta University.
4. MR. D. N. BANERJEE (Ex-officio) Proprietor, Students' Economic Hosiery Co., and of Messrs. D. N. Banerje and Co., Calcutta.

OBJECTS:—To set up a fully equipped HOSIERY FACTORY on up-to-date lines by acquiring lands in the vicinity of Calcutta where all kind of hosiery and underwear will be manufactured to meet the rapidly increasing demand of Indian and Foreign markets and in this view the Company has acquired the going concern known as the Students' Economic Hosiery Co., (a reputed firm of hosiery manufacturers and Government Contractors of 15 years standing whose audited accounts for the year ended April 1919 shows a profit of 44.25 per cent.) with its good-will, plant, machinery and stock-in-trade, etc, as well as the benefits, of all existing contracts at a price of Rs. 1,45,000 PAYABLE IN SHARES ONLY. (The Vendor further purchased 5,000 shares of this Company.)

To foster COTTAGE INDUSTRIES by admitting pupil to its Industrial Training Institution so as to equip them for independent business and enable them to take advantage of Company offer to supply suitable machinery and yarn at reasonable rates and to place their outturn in the market. By this means the company hopes to compete with the cheaper articles hitherto imported from JAPAN AND GERMANY.

To open SPINNING DEPARTMENTS for the production of yarn in its own factories and also to open dyeing and bleaching factories and chemical laboratories. To open agencies and business connections with the wholesale merchants and retail dealers on the Co-operative Principles and afford them facility for the sale of the manufactured goods of this Company.

PROSPECTUS AND SHARE APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Apply to :—

D. N. BANERJEE & Co.

Managing Agents,

50-2, DHURRAMTOLLA ST., CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and transacing such business as under the provisions of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 should or may be transacted thereat.

By order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
1226 Agents.

THE SIR HAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOUTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEEING of the Shareholders of the above Comany will be held on MONDAY, the 28th dr of June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Rgistered Office of the Company "Canada Building" Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or the purpose of transacting the following usiness:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Reort and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920, and Balance Sheet as at the date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Divided.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotations, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration an
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman

Notice also given that the Transfer Books of the Cpany will be closed from 19th June to 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive.

By oer of the Board of Directors,
MTHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bomby, 25th May, 1920.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be madepayable at the Registered Office of the Comny on and after MONDAY, 12th July, 1920 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 3rd day of July, 1920, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified sonce. 1239

NOTICE.

LOST OR STOLEN.

SIX CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. WC/32 47289, 51270, 62537 64548, 64592 and 40867 have been LOST or STOLEN this day from our client Mr. Ranchhordas Nanabhai Merchant between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. in Fort, while proceeding from Messrs. Cox & Co. to the Bank of India Ltd., and thence to the National Bank of India Ltd., Finder will be rewarded Rs. 1,000 on handing the same to the undersigned.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.
THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
Attorneys for Mr. Ranchhordas Nanabhai Merchant.
121, Esplanade Road, Fort.
1240

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BALARAM MORESHWAR KOTHARE late of Bombay, Clerk, in the Bank of India Ltd., Hindu Inhabitants ..... Deceased.

KESHAVRAO BALARAM DHAIRYAWAN of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the firm of Messrs. Wace Corfield and Co., residing at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay afore said, this twentieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of May, 1920.

KESHAVRAO BALARAM DHAIRYAWAN,
Petitioner in person.
1220

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: MESSRS. TILLOKCHAND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDLAL PALOOD, who was at one time the Moonim of our clients Messrs. Tillokchand Dillsukhari left the service of our clients on the 13th day of March, 1920, since which date he has had no authority to act as the Moonim of the Firm. No transactions entered into by the said Govindlal Palood on behalf of the said Firm since the 13th March, 1920, are binding on the firm, and any such transactions will be repudiated by them any persons with whom any transactions have been entered into by the said Govindlal Palood as such Hooaim of the said firm of Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 13th March, 1920, which are still outstanding are requested to send particulars thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 5 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of those transactions.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.
1178

NOTICE.

Re: MESSRS. TILLOCKCHAND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which previously subsisted between our clients Messrs. TILLOKCHAND DILSUKHRAI and Mr. A. N. CHAIWALA under the firm of Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai and which carried on business as Mill Stores Suppliers at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Pedhi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay was DISSOLVED on the 15th day of March, 1920, since which date the said A. N. Chaiwala has had no authority to enter into any transactions, or to sign any contracts, on behalf of the said partnership firm. No contracts, and transactions made or entered into by the said A. H. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm since the 15th March, 1920, are binding on our clients, and any such contracts and transactions will be repudiated by them. All persons with whom any contracts have been made by the said A. N. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm of Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 15th March, 1920, which are still outstanding, are requested to send particular thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of those contracts.

Dated this 22nd day of may, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.
1177

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHANDABHOY ABDUL KASOOL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual lease hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 46 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 5524 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2191 and Street Nos. 284-286 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Maganlal Kasturchand, on or towards the West by the property of Nakhoda Oomer, on or towards the North by Foot path and beyond that by the said Falkland Road and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1235

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. AKBARALLY ABDUL HUSSEIN and HUSSEINALLY ABDULALLY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate at Tribak Parashram Street, together with the messuage buildings and dwelling house standing thereon within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 458, New No. 13973 Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 5538 and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2336, Street Nos. 22-24-26 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of M. D. Cooper, on or towards the South by the property of Shivji Rattanse, on or towards the West by the property of M. D. Cooper and on or towards the East by Trimbak Parasharam Street.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1234

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAKIMJI MAHOMEDBHAI SUBUVALA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mastan Tank Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 16888 Old Survey No. 1/2501 and New Survey No. 2 and 1/3888 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 648 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Gulam Ali Pinjara on or towards the west by the property of Mahomed Ibrahim Nurmahomed and others on or towards the North by a public passage called Urdaria Street Cross Lane and on or towards the South by public passage.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1237

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS TIMBERS, PLANKS, BATTENS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Panton Bunder Mazagon, a large quantity of first class teak scantlings, planks, battens, jungle wood, Malabar hardwood, oregon pine, planking tongued and grooved, etc., etc.

Detailed list will be published.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES ENGLISH GREY YARN EX. S. S. "VARZIN".

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulter Mr. Amritlal Jaichand of Tamba Kanta Bombay. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st June 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Godown No. 4, Prince's Dock.

Bekhor 1011/1015—5 bales, each 500 lbs. 2/40 English Grey Yarn ex. s.s. "Varzin."

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSR SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Mows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 54 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Messrs. The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Bhuta and Co., sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo, the following:

54 Drums Japese Bleaching Powder about 130 cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of acking the lot to the purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will der instructions from and by order of Mrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas attorne, for the mortgagee Bai Rakhmabai widow and executrix of the last will of Rao Bahur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Badade and on count and at the risk of the Mortgagor Khavji Deokaran under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the Mortgagee und the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th of January, 1917 and made between Keshav Deokaran of the one part and the said BaRakhmabai of the other part sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premis the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 224 8-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing there situate at and fronting the Parel Road on the East side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, and New No. 7384 Old Survey No. 1556, and New Survey No. 1025, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 8038, and Street No. 188 at 192 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar, or Parel Road, on or towards the West by a passage beyond which is the property of Jamadar Mahmed Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the property of Tadkoba Atmaram and on towards the South by the property of Koja Jan Mahomed Allarakhia and Ahmedbha Allarkhia and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1920.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

BONAFIDI SALE.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), at No. 17 Victoria Terrace, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, at Byculla.

Messrs. MODY and Co Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the above address household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, teapoys, cane furniture, mirror and penal door almirah, clothes press, cushion chairs, meatsafe, iron and brass double and single cots with mattresses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing table, marble centre table, marble wash-hand table, jardineers, cbinets, glass door case, iron baba cot and saddle wall clock, piano stool, bath tub, gidy with stand, crockeryware, etc.

The property of L. Higham, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, THUISDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Mr. Chunilal Bhavandas opposite the Hindoo Temple, Pydhowni near Tambakanta by order of the concernd and on account and risk of the defaultin purchaser Prelhad Dowlatram.

50 bales 400 lbs. each, No. 20s. Yarn of the Jubilee Mills of Bombay, immediate delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, THUISDAY, the 27th inst., Auction sale of the emaining about 3,000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

About 3,000 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mutsui Busan Kaisha R. D. Tata & Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES MULTAN COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Seth Khemji Vishram and on account and at the risk of Seth Vardman Jetsey.

300 Bales cotton Multan.

The above goods are lying at the Sagar Press Godown of Seth Khimji Vishram.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 29th MAY, 1920.

WILLIAM DUNCAN

"The Strong Man of the Screen"

The Serial Star Extraordinary who risks life and limb time and time again in the greatest

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

AND

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"To-Night at 8"

THE EMPRESS,

Commencing next Saturday, 29th May.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

Last Two Nights of the Popular Picture Bill.

"THE MARRIAGE BOND."

A father, to extricate himself of pecuniary troubles, marries his daughter to a millionaire. The husband finds out that his wife does not love him but loves some one else. They are separated, but through the overpowering affection of their little son, they are united and become happy.

Also a Fine Scenic Film.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

FATAL FORTUNE

GRAND SENSATIONAL SERIAL

featuring

HELEN HOLMES,

The Dare-devil of the Screen, will commence from Saturday, 29th May.

GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West.

FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

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THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE STAR OF ALL STARS The Most Magnificent!

Mme Petrova

The most powerful, beautiful and fascinating idol in screeland

IN

A Thrilling Drama of Subtle Mystery

THE LIFE MASK

OR

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ALSO

LONDON'S LATEST CRAZE

The Newest and Most up-to-date form of Topical Pictures:

"AROUND THE TOWN"

Showing the World's Great Novelists, Dramatists, Master of Sport, Queens of beauty Showing scenes from the latest Plays.

The Newest Dances. The Crack footballers at play.
Eminent Artists and Sculptors at work, Scenes from the popular Reveues, &c., &c.
Famous Golfers.

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Carmen OF THE Klondike

In 7 Reels.
AN EPIC DRAMA
OF THE
FROZEN NORTH

—a gripping, forceful plot,—a big red-blooded—story, gripping forceful,—full of vigorous action. It has wonderfully beautiful photographic vistas of the Northland, magnificent staging, superb acting and a heart-gripping romance of love and sacrifice.

"Heaven hath no fury like love to hatred turned"
SEE A DISSATISFIED ENRAGED MOB IN

A DAUGHTER OF BRAHMA

A stupendous production depicting the glories of the Orient produced in Europe.

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COMING NEXT SATURDAY WITH A CRASH

A thundering Vitagraph Serial

Smashing Barriers

Featuring Dashing Daring William Duncan

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"Where the crowds go."

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

featuring

Pearl White

EPISODE NINE — The Webs of Deceit
EPISODE TEN — The Inn of Dread.

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest & best.

PATHE REVUE

To interest & amuse.

START SOMETHING

Comic,

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

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ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

only remain for you to see the exquisitely beautiful Photo-dramas offered by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers.

"DARBY & JOAN"

(7 parts—7,000 feet)

by

SIR HALL CAINE

featuring the Author's own son

Dervent Hall Caine

in the leading role, with the celebrated Ivy Close.

"A truly remarkable Story—This is the unanimous verdict of all who have seen this soul inspiring Love-Story of the fidelity of an English Girl for her struggling husband.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

A Charlie Chaplin Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL VISIT

OF

MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S

FAMOUS

"PIERROT PIE CO."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

LAST FEW NIGHTS
To-day, Thursday, May 27th.

"MINCE PIE"

Friday, May 28th.

"STRAWBERRIES & CREAM"

Farewell NIGHT

Saturday, May 29th, Special Matinee. at 5-30 and at 9-30 p. m. also

"A SPECIAL FRUIT SALAD"

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.

Plans at Rose & Co. up-to 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

No Matinee on Sunday 30th, May

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

"The Devil"

It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1920

AN ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME

"He who wants humour, be his other gifts what they may, has only half a mind, an eye for what is above him and not for what is about him or around him"..... Carlyle.

FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1920

OUR

FUN FRIDAY FUN FRIDAY

AN ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME

Our latest Rollicking Innovation for giving

Spirit To The Spiritless
Heart To The Heartless
Laughter, Mirth, Delight & Roars
At Every Turn

The Best & Brightest Comics in Fun-dom will be Shown:

PROGRAMME:

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
"FATTY AND MABLE."
ALSO
"AROUND THE TOWN."
THE LATEST FILM NOVELTY.

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Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

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If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort
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—Clubwalla & Co.—

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Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 10 seconds.

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ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

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SOLE AGENTS:

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PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists

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Fever Drops (144	1—0—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0
Disinfecting fluid (½ pint bottle)	1—0—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
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Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

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YOU ALSO GET YOUR TRUSS OR BELT MADE BY US.

(Bombay Surgical Co.)

Opposite West End Cinema, Charni Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
May	23.76+27
June	
July	22.58+40
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	21.60—56
Nov.	22.45—52
Dec.	22.03—78
Jan.	21.99—41
Feb.	21.70—81
Mar.	21.50—59
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 25th.

Months	To-day's price.
May.	23.80
July.	23.62
Oct.	23.04
Jan.	22.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 24th.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	4,000
" to Continent	7,030
Futures at New York July	37.65—50
" " Oct	34.15—44
" " Jan	32.38—37
Spot Cotton at New York	4.00—50
" " Orleans	Mutilated.
Futures at New Orleans July	37.10—30
" " Oct.	34.14—44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18 1/2
Demand Bills	3.86.25
Silver Commercial Bars	101
Tone:—Easier.	

New York, May 25th.

Futures at New York July	37.81
" " Oct.	34.95
" " Jan.	31.20

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 26.

Owing to the advance in New York the Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 410 for Fully Good Broach July-August advanced to Rs. 415, and gradually declined to Rs. 411. There was then a slight improvement and at 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 412, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 411¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 413, declined to Rs. 411, and closed at Rs. 413½.

Ready Cotton continues quiet and the demand has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	413½
Fully Good Broach	July	231
Fine Oomras	July	278

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

SETTLEMENT RATES, 25th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	228
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	277
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug	412
Good M.G. Southerns	May June	..
" "	July-Aug	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions.	Superfine	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	250	210	205	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	250	230	205	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	325	295	265	..	"
Central P. No. 1	395	370	320	..	"
M.G. Central No. 2	370	345	295	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	500	480	465	"
M. G. P. American	..	..	..	..	"
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dholleras	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th May 1920.

Cotton	18 621 Bales.
Wheat	21 272 Carts
Linseed	8 187 "
Rape etc	16 081 "
Gingellyseed	86 "
Poppyseed	316 "
Groundnuts	940 "
Castorseed	1,709 "
Rice	3 753 "
Myrabollams	3,920 "
Cottonseed	22 729 "
Mc. rranseed	4 "
Gram	10 219 "
Jowar	3,788 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	904 "
Bar.ee	950 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank T/Bs	₹ 0 3/4
Bank Thereof	₹ 0 13/16
On Account	₹ 2 3/8
On Demand	506
Amsterdam	254
Hongkong	215
Shanghai	306
Japan	130
Singapore	113

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

REPORT

Bar Gold ready Rs. 22-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1.
D/d on London 2/1 1/8.
3 M/st D/a 2/2 1/4.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

D/d on Paris 480
3 M/st D/a 555.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 120
60 D/st D/p Rs. 110n.
American Cross Rate dollars 3.84.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 49.60
London Silver spot d. 59¼.
London Silver forward d. 59 5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99½
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 59/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

There was a further fall in the prices of Mill Shares and the Market closed weak. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 2450xd, Alliance Cotton 395, Bombay Cotton 1150, Bombay Dyeing 2970, Bombay United 2200, Century 1070, Central India 4390, Colaba Land 2650, Coorla 2800n, Currimbhoy 1100, David 1355, Fazulbhoy 1625, Ind. Bleaching 260, Ind. Malwa 502/8, Kastoorchand 2225, Kohinoor 3400, Luxmi Cotton 3300n, M. Petit 6000, Morarji 6000, New Great 900, New City 3700, Pearls 1165, Tata Mill 2650, Vissnu Cotton 1600xd, Andhra Valley 775, B. Burma 770, B. Burma N. I. 300, Bt. Burma Pet 21, B. Tramways 1055, Bundi Cement 49xd, Tata Iron Ordy 187/8, Tata Iron Defd 1045, Tata Iron New Ordy 75pr, Tata Iron New Defd 380pr, Amritsar Patit 92, Hoshiarpur 72, Sialkote 70, Tapti Valley 562/8, Tata Bank 48.

CHEMICALS.

May, 26.

There have been little changes in the values of heavy chemicals. Among Sizing Starches, the dullness Continues without signs of immediate improvement. Bleaching Powder, Caustic-soda, etc have remained steady. A few Consignments of Bleaching are shortly expected. The Quotations are almost same without fluctuations.

MILL-STORES.

May, 26.

Healds—Rs. 1-10-0; Reeds—0-3-0 to 0-4-0, cleaver cloth (K)—Rs. 4 to 5; Sizing flannels—Rs. 2/8 to 3/8; Shuttles (Jap)—Rs. to 25 Shuttles (Eng.)—Rs. 20/30; Picking Bands (Books-B)—Rs. 3; Pickers No. 4—Rs. 60/70

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday the 26th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the extreme north and in the south-east Punjab. Ambala reports a heavy fall of 1.62" and Rawalpindi and Hissar has had 0.23" and 0.63" respectively. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and the air is damper than usual at most stations. Temperature remains below the average both by day and and by night. Lahore reports a maximum temperature of only 89 degrees F. which is 19 degrees below normal; Ambala reports a minimum of 58 degrees which is much as 20 degrees below the average.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.80" of rain and Mainpuri a light fall. Cloud has decreased and the sky is clear or only lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are unusually low, the defect being on an average 2° degrees in the case of the former and 16 degrees in the case of the latter. Mainpuri reports a maximum temperature of only 79 degrees which is as much as 31 degrees below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear in upper Sind and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and is about normal elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures continue to remain about normal at Karachi and below the average over the rest of the division. Jaipur reports a maximum of 90 degrees which is 18 degrees below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.70" and Ahmedabad 0.56". The sky is clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and is in defect at Indore. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in north Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is below normal at Bhuj and night temperature is below the average at Bhavnagar-Para and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports fall of 0.54" of rain. The sky is slightly to moderately clouded and in the eastern half of the reporting area the air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are below the average.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly clouded Humidity is in defect at Marmugao. Temperature is about normal.

The Bonbay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ligh rain has fallen nearly generally in east Hyderabad. The sky is clear in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess Hyderabad and is in defect at Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Day temperature is below normal at Malegaon; night temperature is also below the average there and in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has disappeared from Rajputana and from the Bombay Deccan. It has been nearly general in north Gujarat and east Hyderabad and local in the north and east Punjab and the United Provinces. A few falls have occurred in the east of the Central Provinces and in south-east Madras. Temperature remains lower than usual over the northern half of the reporting area.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and north Bujarat. A few falls are possible in Rajputana and in the south of the Peninsula.

Bombay 26th May, 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th May, 1920.

Rainfall has again been widespread in northern India. It has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces and Mysore, and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, Lower Sind, Rajputana, Central India West, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, the north-west Frontier Province, Gujarat the west of the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Silchar three-qcarters; Narayanganj, Bogra one and a half; Burdwan and Mymensingh one; Behrampore two; Purnea one; Naya Dumka two; Roorkee a quarter; Hyderabad Sind a half; Udaipur three-quarters; Chitaldrug three; Ootacamund one.

Temperature is much below normal from the North-west Frontier Province to the United Provinces.

ACHES.

IN THE BONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. here is a remedy of course, and it our best suggestion for quick relief. T

Odman's

CYPRESS SALE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)

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CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.

Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that have cured many cases.

Lieut.-Colonel I.M. advised me not to treat more than

500 PATIENTS A MONTH.

My patients lived in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.

Indian gentleman writes 22 April:

"I saw Mrs Cumberland. She gave excellent evidence of your most successful treatment."

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Orint Hotel.

27th—2-30 to 5 p.m.
28th—11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
29th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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B.A., D.D., M.A., LL.D.

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Northcot lodge, LONAVLA.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/6 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	16
Steel shaftings 1" to 1¼" to 2" long	35/4
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

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It is NOT reasonable to ignore the signs of strain, or to put off getting the help of glasses once these have become necessary.

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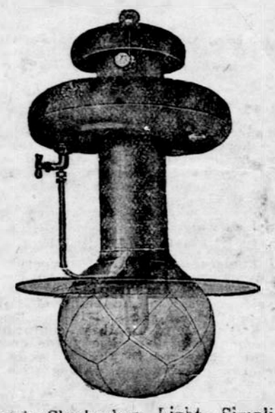

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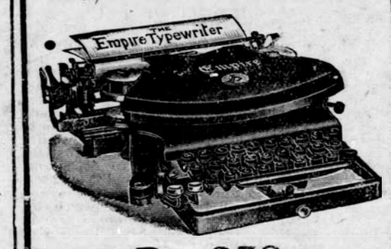

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This Oil is most indispensable to [illegible] young and old. It is unique in its effects, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

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No more Distress

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(DISCOVERER)

South American Indian.

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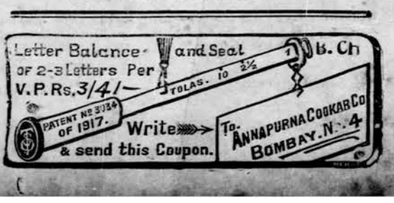
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PACT OF LONDON.

WHAT ITALY WAS PROMISED.

AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH SHE CAME INTO WAR.

The Pact of London of April 26, 1915, by virtue of which Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies, was made public in mail week for the first time. It is an historic document of first importance, consisting of sixteen Articles, with appended Notes.

Articles I., II., and III. briefly established the necessary military and naval Convention between the Allies and Italy, under which she undertook "to use her entire resources for the purpose of waging war jointly with France, Great Britain, and Russia, against all their enemies." Italy undertook to enter the field "at the earliest possible date, and within a period not exceeding one month," and she did so—on May 23, 1915.

ARTICLE IV.

Under the Treaty of Peace, Italy shall obtain the Trentino, Cisalpine Tyrol, with its geographical and natural frontier (the Brenner frontier), as well as Trieste, the counties of Gorizia and Gradisca, all Istria as far as the Quarnero, and including Volosca and the Istrian islands of Cherso and Lussin, as well as the small islands of Plavnik Unic Canidole, Palazzuoli, San Pietro di Nembi, Asinello, Gruica, and the neighbouring islets.

ARTICLE V.

Italy shall also be given the province of Dalmatia within its present administrative boundaries, including to the north Lisarica and Tribania; to the south as far as a line starting from Cape Planka on the coast and following eastwards the crests of the heights forming the watershed, in such a way as to leave within Italian territory all the valleys and streams flowing towards Sebonico—such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica, and their tributaries. She shall also obtain all the islands situate to the north and west of Dalmatia, from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago and Pelodura to the north, up to Meleda to the south including Sant' Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta, as well as the neighbouring rocks and islets and Pelagosa, with the exception of Greater and Lesser Zirona, Bua, Solta, and Brazza.

(Then follows a list of ports, islands, &c., to be neutralised "without prejudice to the rights of Montenegro.")

Note.—The following Adriatic territary shall be assigned by the four Allied Powers to Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro:

In the Upper Adriatic the whole coast from the Bay of Volosca, on the borders of Istria, as far as the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the coast which is at present Hungarian, and all the coast of Croatia, with the port of Fiume, and the small ports of Novi and Carlopago, as well as the islands of Gregorio, Pervichio, Veglia, Goli, and Arbe; and in the Lower Adriatic, in the region interesting Serbia and Montenegro: the whole coast from Cape Planka as far as the River Drin, with the important harbours of Spalato Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dulcigno, and St. Jean de Medua, and the islands of greater and lesser Zirona, Bua Solta, Brazza, Jaclian, and Calamotta. The port of Durazzo to be assigned to the independent Moslem State of Albania.

ARTICLE VI.

Italy shall receive full sovereignty over Valona, the islands of Saseno, and surrounding territory of sufficient extent to assure defence of these points (from the Voiussa to the north and east, approximately to the northern boundary of the district of Chimara on the south.

ARTICLE VII.

Should Italy obtain the Trentino and Istria in accordance with the provisions of Article IV., together with Dalmatia and the Adriatic islands within the limits specified in Article V., and the Bay of Valona, and if the central portion of Albania is reserved for the establishment of a small autonomous neutralised State, Italy shall not oppose the division of Northern and Southern Albania between Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece, should France, Great Britain, and Russia so desire.

The coast from the southern boundary of the Italian territory of Valona up to Cape Stylos shall be neutralised.

Italy shall be charged with the representation of the State of Albania in its relations with foreign Powers.

Italy agrees, moreover, to leave sufficient territory in any event to the east of Albania to ensure the existence of a frontier line between Greece and Serbia to the west of Lake Ochrida.

ARTICLE VIII.

Italy shall receive entire sovereignty over the Dodecanese Islands, which she is at present occupying.

ARTICLE IX.

Generally speaking, France, Great Britain and Russia recognise that Italy is interested in the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and that in the event of the total or partial partition of Turkey in Asia, she ought to obtain a just share of the Mediterranean region adjacent to the province of Adalia, where Italy has already acquired rights and interests which formed the subject of an Italo-British convention. The zone which shall eventually be allotted to Italy shall be delimited, at the proper time, due account being taken of the existing interests of France and Great Britain.

The interests of Italy shall also be taken into consideration in the event of the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire being maintained and of alterations being made the zones of interest of the Powers.

If France, Great Britain, and Russia occupy any territories in Turkey in Asia during the course of the war, the Mediterranean region bordering on the Province of Adalia within the limits indicated above shall be reserved to Italy, who shall be entitled to occupy it.

ARTICLE X.

All rights and privileges in Libya at present belonging to the Sultan by virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne are transferred to Italy.

ARTICLE XI.

Italy shall receive a share of any eventual war indemnity corresponding to her efforts and sacrifices.

ARTICLE XII.

Italy declares that she associates herself in the declaration made by France, Great Britain, and Russia to the effect that Arabia and the Moslem Holy Places in Arabia shall be left under the authority of an independent Moslem Power.

ARTICLE XIII.

In the event of France and Great Britain increasing their Colonial territories in Africa at the expense of Germany, those two Powers agree in principle that Italy may claim some equitable compensation, particularly as regards the settlement in her favour of the questions relative to the frontier of the Italian colonies of Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya and the neighbouring colonies belonging to France and Great Britain.

ARTICLE XIV.

Great Britain undertakes to facilitate the immediate conclusion, under equitable conditions, of a loan of at least £50,000,000, to be issued on the London market.

ARTICLE XV.

France, Great Britain, and Russia shall support such opposition as Italy may make to any proposal in the direction of introducing a representative of the Holy See in any peace negotiations or negotiations for the settlement of questions raised by the present war.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present arrangement shall be held secret. The adherence of Italy to the Declaration of the 5th September, 1914, shall also be made public, immediately upon declaration of war by or against Italy.

OTHER DECLARATIONS.

There are added two declarations: by which France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia undertook not to conclude a separate peace;

II. by which the foregoing declaration to remain secret until after Italy had declared war, when a new one in identical terms was to be published.

THE SIGNATORIES.

The Pact and the declarations were signed by the following:

Sir E. Grey (for Great Britain).
The Marquis Imperiali (for Italy),
Count Benckendorff (for Russia), and
Mr. Paul Cambon (for France.)—The "Westminister Gazette."

THE TURKISH TREATY.

MR. ANDREWS' PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish, through your columns, to join in the protest that has been made against the breach of faith that appears to me to be involved in the terms of the Turkish Treaty as they stand now published. When Mr. Lloyd George repeated most solemnly over again his assurance that the lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which were predominantly Turkish by race should not be touched, I for one never supposed that he was ready and willing to hand over the predominantly Turkish City of Adrianople, the second city of Turkey in Europe, to Greece; nor did I remotely imagine that he would regard the retention of a small strip of land in front of Constantinople as representing his promise fulfilled about Thrace. As to Asia Minor, while I regarded it as both just and within the meaning of the pledge, that Armenia proper should receive independence, I could not imagine that Smyrna, the central part and railway head of Asia Minor, would be cut off from its Turkish surroundings and handed over to Greece. These were my own impressions; and if I, as a non-Muslim, thought in this manner, what must have been and still be the thoughts of Musalmans to whom this question must necessarily be far more intimate?

I have not dealt with other parts of the Treaty,—as a non-Muslim I regard the religious question of the Khilafat as strictly beyond my sphere,—I wished simply to take up at the present critical moment, this one plain issue of the breach (as it appears to me) of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge concerning Asia Minor and Thrace.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

Bolpur, May 28.

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Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

COUNTY MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 26.

Warwickshire beat Derbyshire at Warwick by eight wickets.

Middlesex beat Sussex at Lord's by an innings and 130 runs.

WORLD'S HARD COURTS LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SHIMIDZU WINSEEAT IN SINGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 26.

PARIS.—In the World's Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships Shimidzu won the beat in the Singles against J. Brugnon 6/3; 5/7; 6/1.

AWARDS TO IND AN ARMY OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 26.

The "London Gazette" mentions the following officers of the Indian Army for valuable services in Kurdistan and Persia:—

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Young.
Majors H. C. Duncan and A. G. Stone.
Captains W. S. Pender and E. G. Shearer.

CARGO OF S. S. SARDINIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 25.

MARSEILLES.—The steamer Sardinia has 3467 bags of jute, 1269 bales of hemp, 120 bales of gunnies and 2615 bags of myrobolams badly damaged. They have been discharged. The vessel has apparently no damage.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS NI LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 26.

The Empire Day was celebrated in London in very briliant weather, the day being the hottest of the year. Prince Albert took the saiute at the parade in Hyde Park organised by the Empire and Overseas Club Patriotic Leagues. There were thousands of spectators present and the parade concluded with the flag party passing bearing the Dominions' flags. The decorations were the feature of the day. A wreath of Indian flowers, bearing an inscription was placed at the base of the statue of Queen Victoria.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The seamen at Marseilles have resumed work.

Prince Henry won the tent-pegging competition in the Universities' Tournament at Olympia.

The steamer Kurmark which went ashore in the Crosby Channel has been re-floated. She is not making water but has been docked.

London, May 25th.—The Institute of Colonial and International Law has been opened in Brussels. Sir Willam Meyer was present.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th May, 1920 was 30.006 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 90 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 26th May 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Burma Maru	.. Kobe	N F	.. O S Kaisha
C/R Freineis	.. Karachi	N F	.. Graham & Co
D/E Irrawadi	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
E Homayun	.. Red Sea	31-5	.. T M Co
F Koweat	.. Jeddah	25 5	.. T M & Co
F Akbar	.. N F	N F	.. T M & Co.
Ferara	.. Abadan	18-6	.. S Wallace & Co.
H Bashayan	.. N F	N F	.. J M & Co
L Syria	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
Q Rampuri	.. Dabul	N F	.. A I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	.. N F	26-5	.. K N & Co
Kaveri	.. Bhavnagar	25-5	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iran	.. P Gulf Port	27-5	.. H S Shushtary
1 Parsee	.. Basreh	29-5	.. M & Co
2 Boats of Heleric	N F	N F	.. J F & Co
2 Clan Mathison	N F	N F	.. J F & Co
3 Chakdina	.. P Gulf	26-5	.. M & Co
3 Lightning	.. Basreh	N F	.. Graham & Co
4 Ischia	.. Gaeta	1 6	.. M Italiana
5 Shinl Maru	.. Kobe	29-5	.. N Y Kaisha
6 Sohai Mara	.. Kobe	N F	.. J M & Co
14 Zayani	.. N F	N F	H S Shushtary Co
16 Iaraswat	.. N F	N F	.. R E Colli & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Narkunda	.. London	29-5	.. M M & Co
1 Scalda	.. Calcutta	26-5	.. M M & Co
3 Varela	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
4/5 Swanopmund	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
4/5 Marvada	.. London	24 6	.. M M & Co
4 Diwara	.. China	N F	.. M M & Co
6 Elysia	.. Liverpool	30-5	.. Graham & Co
5 Warisa	.. Basreh	N F	.. M M Co
7 Koranna	.. Hull	N F	.. J F & Co
7 Gairoopa	.. Karachi	N F	.. M M & Co
8 City of Calcutta	Liverpool	2-6	.. K N & Co
9 Sandon	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
18 Kellos	.. London	N F	.. M M & Co
14 Bungaria	.. Trieste	30 5	.. Lloyd Triestino
15 Mantua	.. London	5-6	.. M M & Co
8 Sandstad	.. Aden	N F	.. K N & Co
8 Elleanastle	.. Egypt	26-5	.. Graham & Co

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Provl Council of the Zoroastrian P. C. and Health League, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 29.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umsinga via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. Markunda with the Homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m

SUNDAY, May 30.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, May 31.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 12-30 p.m.

Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.

M.V. MAIL TIMINGS

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (vis Nagpur)	8-0	18-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MARSHALL and DOCTOR—Bai Maneckbar the beloved wife of Maneckcha Manchersha Marshall and beloved daughter of late Dr. Dhunjisha Merwanji Doctor of Broach and mother of Nurserwanjee Durabsha, Rustomjee, Bomanjee and Avabai Rustomji P. Bharucha (Solicitor) died on 26th May, 1920 at 6-30 a.m. at the residence of her son R. M. Marshall, Raja Terrace, Lamington Road.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 25th instant was 385.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 94 as against 207 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 in 1718. There were 3 attacks of small-pox including one imported from Ghat Koper and 3 attacks and 2 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

At the Parel Charitable Dispesary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Cursondas, the total number of patients treated during the month of April 1920 was 1255, of which 746 were females and 509 were children. The average number of patients treated daily was 48.

MUNICIPAL EYE DISPENSARY.

The New Municipal Eye Dispensary at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, C Ward, will be open from Tuesday next, 1st June daily from 8-30 to 9-330 a.m. (S.T.) except on Wednesdays and Sundays for the treatment of persons suffering from eye complaints who cannot afford to pay for the treatment their complaint requires.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Gopal Hariba Pharal of Pahasali, Dt. Sholapur (age 75), had gone into Mahomedanism about 35 years ago. He has now returned to Hinduism. His Muslim name was Abdul. He was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Monday the 24th instant in the presence of members and friends.

CABLES DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the follwing transit times on Cablegrams.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Full rate	12 hours.
Deferred	24 hours

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Full rate	13 hours.
Deferred	24 hours.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £10,00,000 offered for sale on Wednesday, the 26th May.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £46.435,000, Elsewhere £39,185,000. Total £85.620.000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £5,51,000, Elsewhere £4,49,000, Total 10,00,000.

One million pounds will be offered on Thursday next.

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SUBSBCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager

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BOMBAY'S NEW COUNCIL.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES.

WHY THEY SHOULD BE ENFRANCHISED

THE HON. MR. G. K. PAREKH'S NOTE.

The draft rules for the Legislative Council under the Reform Scheme published by the Government of Bombay exclude the subjects of States in India from voting at any election. We publish below a memorandum on the subject prepared by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh on the status of the subjects of Indian Chiefs and Princes under the Government of India Act of 1919 and the rules which are made by the Bombay Government for submission to the Secretary to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Parekh makes out a strong case for allowing the sujbects of States residing in British India to participate in elections as electors and candidates to the same extent as British subjects:—

1. In the Presidency of Bombay generally and particularly in the cities of Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad a considerable proportion of the trading and commercial population comprises the subjects of Indian Chiefs and Princes.

2. These people are mostly Bhatias, Luvanas and Vanias among Hindus, Khojas, Memons and Daudi Bohras among the Mahomedans and Parsis of Southern Gujrat.

3. They mostly come from Cutch, the numerous States of Kathiawar, and particularly Jamnagar, Okhamandal, Porbunder, Veraval and Mangrol. The different parts of the Bhavnagar State, the Northern Division of the Baroda territories, the States of Palanpur, Radhanpur, and the Southern division of the Baroda territory comprising Navsari and the places about it the various States of Rajputana and some of the States of Central India.

4. Many of these people have resided in Bombay and other places in British India for several generations. They have acquired immoveable properties on a considerable scale in British India. They have trading firms in British India and carry on very extensive commercial and banking business in British India.

5. They directly and indirectly make large contributions to the Provincial and Imperial Revenue in the shape of land-tax customs Income-tax, General Stamps Court Fee Stamps and in several other ways.

6. Without renouncing their allegience to their own chiefs, they have hitherto enjoyed all the previleges of British subjects. They are entitled to become members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils and to hold appointment under the British Government to be members of the municipal and Local Fund Boards and to practise as Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors and Pleaders in all British Courts. They can be appointed Justices of the Peace and Honorary and Stipendiery Magistrates. There are hardly any offices which are open to British subjects for which they are not eligible.

7. The interest of these people in the good administration in the territories in which they trade, and reside and in the enactment of laws for these territories is in no respect inferior to that of the direct subjects of the British Crown.

No share in Government of the country.

8. Notwithstanding those circumstances the Government of Bombay by clause V of the Rules issued by them for the Reformed Provincial Legislative Council of Bombay, provide that a person who is not a British subject shall not be entitled to have his name registered on any electoral roll of any electoral constituency and by Clause III of the said Rules they further provide that no person who is not a British subject shall be elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for any constituency specified in schedule I attached thereto. This obviously means that the subjects of Indian States though they may be residing in British India and may be carrying on business there shall have no share in the responsible government of the country and the administration of the revenue to which they largely contribute.

9. No doubt the Government of India Act of 1919 by clauses VII, Sub-clause (V) provides that subject to such rules as may be made by the Provincial Governments, any person who is a ruler or subject of any state in India may be nominated as a member of the Governor's Legislative Council. This merely means that there is nothing to prevent the Governor from nominating a person who is ruler or a subject of an Indian State who may or may not be residing within the Province, and who may not possess any of the qualifications which may be necessary for a candidate for election. But this does not enable or disable the subject of an Indian State residing and trading in British India to act as an elector in an electoral constituency or to stand as a candidate in any such constituency. The view of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Government of India is expressed in Clause VII, Sub-clause (I) of its report which runs as follows:—"The question whether the rulers and subjects of Indian states may be registered as electors or may be elected to the Legislative Council, should be left to be settled by the Local Government of the Province." Lord Southborough's Committee expressly supports the view of making no distinction between British subjects and subjects of Indian States in the matter of being electors and the standing of a candidate for election. Under the main head of franchise qualifications and the sub-head of disqualifications of electors it lays down "No person will be qualified to vote at any election if such person is not a British subject or *subject of any State in India*. Similarly, under the head of qualifications of candidates it provides that no person will be a candidate unless he is (a) a British subject (b) or *subject of any state in India*.

10. It may be stated here that in the expression "not a British subject" the Government of Bombay propose to include all subjects of Indian Protected States, they do not intend to confine the expression to subjects of foreign states outside India.

A matter for great discontent.

11. It is matter of great discontent that the rules framed by the Bombay Government should have the effect of disenfranchising a considerable portion of the wealthiest, most influential, most intelligent, most practical and the most enterprising section of the population of its big cities. Such a rule cannot but raise much discontent among the people thus disqualified for taking a share in the responsible government of the province.

12. One can well understand the object of disqualifying the subjects of a foreign state outside India for voting at the election of a constituency or for standing as a candidate for the legislative council at an election. A man cannot at the same time be a subject of a foreign independent state and owe allegiance to the British Crown. One man cannot owe allegiance to two independent states. It is possible for the state of which he is a subject to be on terms of hostility to the British Government. He would be then an enemy subject so far as the British Government is concerned. A man cannot at one time be hostile to our government and owe allegience to it. Then again the British Government may have to make laws and take executive actions which may affect injuriously to the state of which he is a subject. But none of these conditions exist as between the British Government and the subjects of Indian states under its protection. Every ruler of a protected Indian State owes allegiance to the British Crown. It follows, therefore, that the subject of a Protected Indian State owes allegiance not only to the Chief whose subject he is, but also to the British Crown, to which his own chief is subordinate. Thus the subject of a protected Indian state owes allegience to two authorities.

Sir W. Lee Warners' View.

13. The late Sir William Lee Warner who had the most unique opportunities of correctly understanding the status of the protected Indian chiefs and their subjects and their relation to the British Government and than whom there can hardly be a greater authority on these matters, in his book about the Protected Princes of India makes the following observations in connection with the present question:—"There are other obligations that flow from the direct relations in which her Majesty the Queen-Empress stands to the Protected Chiefs of India and which are embraced in the condition of *loyalty* to the Crown attached to the Sanads of adoption. The Criminal law of British India recognizes the offence of waging war against the Queen and although the Princes of India are not subject to the regular jurisdiction of the British courts, they have been taught by many examples that the resistance to the Queen's authority constitutes an act of rebellion. The Nawab of Furrukabad rebelled in 1857 and surrendered himself in 1859 under the proclamation of amnesty. He was tried and found guilty of waging war against the British Government and of the murder of British subjects. The sentence of death pased upon him was suspended and he was banished from British India. Breach of allegiance is still recognised as as a ground of annexation and Lord Canning expressly guarded against the impression to which his sanads would give rise by recording the reservation "Neither will the assurances diminish our right to visit a state the heaviest penalties even to confiscation *in the event of disloyalty* or flagrant breach of engagement. *The obligation of loyalty rests not merely on the rulers of states, but on their subjects as well; since they along with their rulers enjoy the protection of her Majesty.* Thus in August 1891, the Jubraj of Manipur was tried and convicted of waging war against the Queen-Empress of India. The occasion was taken to proclaim that the subjects of the Manipur State are enjoined to take warning by the punishment inflicted on the abovenamed person guilty of rebellion and murder." Hostilities against the British Government not merely involves a breach of allegiance but a crime."

In connection with this important question another high authority may be referred to. Tupper in his "Our Indian Protectorate" says as follows:—

"*The subjects of Native States owe a double allegiance* to their own Chief and to her Magesty the Queen Empress (P. to their own chief and to Her Majesty the Queen Empress (p. 355) In introducing this subject he states as follows:—"There is far as I am aware, no official recognition sanction of any doctrine of double allegiance. The soundness however of such a doctrine will, I think, easily appear from a few obvious considerations. Allegiance is obedience rendered by a subject to his sovereign. If the sovereignty is divided, the obedience must be divided in like proportion. Correlative with the legal duty of allegiance on the part of the subject is the moral duty of protection on the part of the sovereign. We extend protection to the subjects of Native States (1) as against gross misrule (2) as against all enemies of the British Government by our general measures of the defence of the Empire and (3) in our ordinary relations with foreign native states in foreign countries the same protection that we give to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty (Ibid. P. 345.)

14. The Government of India Act does not define a British subject and the rules made by the Bombay Government do not attempt to define that expression. It seems that the Bombay Government are adopting the definition of British subject as given in the British Statutes of 1914 (4 and 5 George V Chapter 17, Clause 3). According to the British Statutes for a person to be a British subject (a) He should have been born within His Majesty's dominions; or (b) If born out of His Majesty's dominions, his father should have been born within the British dominions or should have obtained a certificate of naturalization from Government.

15. In India a person not a British subject may become entitled to all the privileges of a British subject by obtaining a certificate of naturalization under Act XXX 1852.

Question of Naturalization.

16. With reference to the question of naturalization as a British subject (1) people who have permanently or almost permanently settled in British territories seldom apply for it. In cases where they apply it is generally because they have incurred the displeasure of their chiefs or otherwise apprehend oppression or ill-treatment of their family members or encroachments of their property rights at the hands of the Chief or his officers. This is due to the circumstance that in most cases people are unwilling to offend their chiefs by openly renouncing their allegiance to him and no particular advantage was to be gained by so doing. (2) Even if people applied for naturalization after the rules under the Government of India Act, 1919, are published, they would not be able to get themselves recognized in time as electors of general constituencies or candidates for elections at such constituencies. It is exceedingly hard that subjects of Indian States who possess all the other requisite qualifications for voting at elections or standing as candidates should be deprived of their rights by the Government imposing a restriction which in itself might have been remediable if it had been announced in time, but in respect of which they are now deprived of all remedies because the announcement is made too late for adopting any remedy. (3) Then again as the subjects of Indian States owe allegiance to the British Crown to the same extent as British subjects it is quite unnecessary to make the renunciation of their allegiance to their chief as a necessary condition for the enjoyment of that franchise. When an Indian Chief and his subjects are desirous of continuing their relations with each other; it is most undesirable that the British Government should impose conditions which compel the subject to sever his relations with his Chief. It is very hard on the subjects of an Indian Chief that they should be forced to subject themselves to an unnecessary but very unpleasant ceremony for the purpose of obtaining the British Government's recognition of a status which they actually possess.

16. (1) With reference to place of birth, it would be opposed to Indian custom and Indian sentiments that the sons of an Indian State subject, who has permanently settled himself within British territories should not be a British Subject because he is born within the limits of the State of a Native Chief. It is a general custom in this part of the country that the first two or three confinements of a married woman take place in the family of her parents instead of that of her husband except when the parents' family is exceedingly poor or there be absence in it of women who can attend to her during her confinements. If the woman's parents therefore were the subjects of an Indian State and resided within the territories, the child born would not have the privileges of British Subject even though he was the son born in marriage of a father who permanently resided within British territories. This is altogether opposed to Indian sentiments. The mother's temporary residence at her father's village or residence and the child's birth there ought not to affect his nationality.

(2) Then again, a good many subjects of Native States who permanently reside in British India still retain their interest in the family house in the Indian State territories from which they come. One has to pay very heavy rents for fairly healthy and commodious houses in Cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi, and therefore people ordinary circumstances find it difficult to get houses which contain the extra space and the privacy which are needed for a confined woman. Then again the climate of big cities is generally not very salubrious; and these circumstances render it desirable that the woman should be carried to the village from which the husband came, in which she would get plentiful accommodation and several relations of her sex to keep her company and minister to her wants and comforts. Under these conditions, a large number of children are born within the territories of Indian Chiefs of parents both of whom are permanent residents of British India. It would be very improper if these children on account of their birth within the territories of Indian States are refused the accord of the privileges of British subjects.

Other Difficulties.

17. There is another class of difficulties which is likely to arise, if the definition of a British subject in the Statute of 1914, is to be accepted. Regular birth and death registers such as are kept in European countries do not exist here. It is a matter of public knowledge that even at this stage the register of births and deaths in British India are very unsatisfactory and unreliable. This fact is admitted in numerous publications issued under the authority of Government. It is not likely that such registers are kept in all Indian States. If kept at all, they should be far more unsatisfactory and more unreliable than those of British India. If a person who is born in an Indian State has his status as a British subject, he would have to show that his father was born in British India. Perhaps the man himself might know nothing about the place of his father's birth. He would find few means of ascertaining and far less of establishing it by proof. This would create many difficulties. To avoid all these difficulties and in order that the subjects of Native States should not be forced to do anything that is unnecessary and disagreeable and which spoils good relations between them and their Chief, they should be given right and power to become electors and to stand as candidates for electoral constituencies to the same extent as British subjects.

LATE MR. D. J. SURTI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The columns of the "Sunda, Chronicle" of 23rd instant, announced the death of my friend Mr. D. J. Surti, and the suddenness of the news was truly staggering for only a few days before the genial and bright figure was as usual the familiar centre of all conversations in the Bar room. A way fever killed him.

It is no exaggeration to say that not only the bar, or the Parsi community, but Bombay itself is much the poorer for the sad loss. In your words he was doubtless "one of the leaders of the Small Causes Court Bar", in more senses than one. He may not have been at the very top of the tree in the profession, but he was easily one of the best—if not the best—in keenness of intellect, originality of thought, clear grasp, and legal acumen. As for his command of language and inimitable turn of expression, both in speech and writing, he was without doubt and dispute far and away the best among his colleagues. It was a veritable treat to hear him argue a debateable point of law, and it was seldom that he did not present an aspect, at once original and clear. It was not surprising therefore that he was always heard with respect and attention by all Judges, who one and all appreciated his legal abilities by referring to him as Commissioner and arbitrator, numerous complicated matters of accounts and other disputes, and he gave satisfaction to all.

Both as a lawyer and as a man, he thought out for himself with the remarkable powers with which he was gifted, and when he once decided what was the right course of action, he stood for it with an enviable independence, which knew no fear of Judges and authorities, or of seniors and colleagues. A strong hatred of all cant, hypocrisy and time-serving was but the corollary to his own absolute independence. An outspokenness of language, and refreshing candour of expression coupled with transparent honesty and sincerity of purpose, helped to make him a veritable "gem of the purest ray." All these high qualities combined, with an eloquent and fluent tongue, made him a public speaker of rare order. His post-prandial speeches were especially delightful to hear. His natural and trenchant humour, incisive powers of criticism and observation helped him to exhilarate the spirits of his audience, while in good part he had a hit here, and then on there. After the memorable 11th December 1918, when a garden party was given by the legal profession to Messrs. Jinnah, Horniman and Jamnadas, at China Baug, Surti's speech was by common consent the most felicitous, among all those made on the occasion by representatives of the different branches of the profession. His speeches at Bar and dinners have become almost historical.

"The Chronicle" rightly says that he was a champion of the tenant class. It might well have added of "the weak and oppressed" also I doubt if any lawyer could lay claim to having known and studied the Rent Act's so critically as he did. Fair as he was to the landlord class, it was he who for the first time and eventually successfully propounded the proposition, that the Rent Act "standardised" all rents in Bombay and that hence in some rare instances if automatically increased rents when the same had not been raised by good landlords for some years, in the same way as the rents of rapacious landlords were decreased by the operation of the Act.

Another notable trait of character of Mr. Surti, was his hatred of self-advertisement and his love for quiet, unostentations retirement. But for this he should have risen much higher in his profession, and would have easily found a place among the leading publicists of the city. An instance in point, is that holding a friend's brief he successfully conducted the case from start to finish against Mr. Campbell last month involving an important point under the Rent Act, but when reporting it in the "Bombay Chronicle," he omitted his own name, mentioning only his friend's.

Mr. Surti was not without his foibles and weaknesses—and who is? But these were born of his virtues. He hated courting work by self-advertisement or by pampering clients and hence, he got less than his due share, and therefore became easy-going. A warm cordiality of heart, and inborn sincerity gave him a large circle of admirers and friends in every status of life who seldom left him alone, and he spent, a considerable portion of his time, energy and the good things of the world for, and with them. A close friend of Mr. B. G. Horniman, he imbibed, much of his politics, and patriotic fevour, but his habitual shunning of the lime-light alone kept him back from the front rank of politicians. A more devoted champion of "The Chronicle" it would be impossible to imagine. He has left a noble example behind him, and miss as we always will the dear personality of "Dhanju Surti", we can only sorrowfully say "Requiescat in peace." Yours, etc.,

I.N. B.

Santa Cruz
May, 24.

G.I.P. RLY. STRIKE.

THE THIRD DAY.

TRAINS AGAIN HELD UP.

The third day's activities of the G. I. P. Railway strikers began very early and the place, as on the previous day, was Matunga Station. Matunga Station is just outside the big workshops of the railway, and the railway station yard itself affords a good deal of rooms for a large number of people to collect together. Besides, it is within easy distance of Dadar, by itself an important station. The train service early in the morning, up till 8 o'clock ran regularly enough, before the strikers could interfere with it. At that hour some five thousand men gathered there and did what they had done on the previous day at that very place—shouting, smashing windows and stopping trains. They first cut the wires which operated the signals, and once that was accomplished all the trains had to stop there. When the trains were forced to stop the next step which the strikers took was to break the windows, and help themselves to anything which they could easily lay their hands on. There was a small armed Railway Police force on the Matunga Station platform, under a sub-inspector: there was also a City Police force under a superintendent and inspector placed on both the sides of the carriage and wagon shops. The police themselves being in small numbers, were ignored by the strikers. These men did what they liked, many of them being armed with thick bamboo sticks; a few broke the station steel fencing and got possession of the steel poles and spikes.

Trains Held Up.

In about two hours' time, four trains full of passengers were held up at Matunga, and along the whole line passenger traffic was suspended. They looted some consignments of aerated water bottles and after making use of the contents smashed the bottles, broke the windows and glass panes. So far there were no reinforcements to the Police force, and only about 11 a.m Mr. Cauty, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, arrived there, and took stock of the whole situation. He ordered the police to clear the station platform and station yard of all people, both strikers and the large number of passengers from the several trains. In doing this there was a struggle between the parties. Mr. Cauty reasoned with the men to persuade them to go away, but this proved of no avail. The men then threw stones at the Police force, which was moving among them trying to disperse the strikers. A Purdeshi who was, it is alleged, aiming a blow at an Inspector of Police, was arrested. The yards were cleared, however, after some trouble, and the men who were ejected from inside the compound only took up their position near the fencing outside the yard, and from that place many of them indulged in stone-throwing, which resulted in several of the policemen being hurt in a more or less severe manner. One railway police sub-inspector who was on the point of being overpowered by the men was with great difficulty released. As the situation was apprehended to be growing serious at this time, a blank shot was fired, apparently to scare them away.

Poona Express Detained.

The Poona Express which starts from the Victoria Terminus about 8 a.m. was detained at Parel by the strikers and the restaurant car looted. It had to stop there for about three hours, as the signal wires had been cut.

At Parel.

At Parel similar things, as at Matunga, took place, but on a smaller scale. The strikers gathered in large numbers and after reading the notice which had been posted at the gates tore it off. The G. I. P. Railway volunteers kept order inside the works, and the police tried to keep a semblance of order outside the compound. The men, however, dispersed soon after.

Mr. Aston on the Spot.

About 11 a.m. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, accompanied by a party of British soldiers went in a special train from the Victoria Terminus to the scene of disturbances; the traffic was resumed to some extent and order was restored. Trains began to arrive and the Poona Mail due to arrive at Bombay in the morning actually did arrive about 1 p.m. Other trains also arrived in a similar way.

The strikers also proceeded down the line even so far as Kurla, and further on. The Kalyan local was stopped at the Kurla Station and the passengers were made to get down. This train, when it reached Bombay, was late by three hours. The strikers after breaking the windows of the carriages, smashed some lamps at the station, and did some minor injury to railway property.

AT PAREL.

The following notice was put up at the Parel works:

"All workmen are hereby informed that the Loco. Superintendent has decided that these shops will be reopened to-morrow morning (Wednesday) at eight o'clock for workmen who are prepared to resume work in earnest.

Before being admitted to the Works, five representatives from each shop will be requested to sign a statement to the fact that their fellow-workman are desirous of resuming work.

"Copies of the statement are available at the time office for signature and workmen from any of the shops are at liberty to resume work on giving the above undertaking.

The workmen came to the conclusion that it was impossible for a few men to give an undertaking on behalf of such a large number, and they dispersed. But before dispersing they damaged some signals by cutting the wires, as already stated.

AT MATUNGA.

At Matunga, the men also, it is found after further inquiries, damaged the railway line by removing the first plates from the track, but further damage was prevented by the Police. After the arrest of the troops-train, traffic was resumed and the line repaired. The men finding themselves unable to do anything more then dispersed.

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES' VERSION.

The Railway authorities at the Head Office have not so far received any representation from the men. The Loco. Superintendent says that an increase was given to the men only in January last and that had a retrospective effect since September 1919. The men, however, wanted further increases on account of the daily rising prices of food-stuffs, and struck work. Some attempts had been made to derail trains, and a trolley was placed on the lines yesterday morning, and had it not been removed in time, a serious accident might have taken place. A relief party of the railway officials found broken buffers placed on the line, and information had also been received that the line had been broken up between Kurla and Sion.

The Commissioner of Police with his Deputies and other officers, was at the scene of disturbances.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon every thing was quiet. After the strikers had been dispersed by the military the strikers did not turn up for the day. The authorities, however, took every step to meet any eventuality. It may be mentioned here that the several petty disturbances of the morning which had been attributed to strikers were not created by the strikers alone. A pretty good number of passengers of the local trains, which were stopped owing to the irregularity of signals, also took part with them, in pelting stones and cutting signal wires.

Since 2 p.m. a company of the King's Own Scottish Borderers was posted at the Dadar Station and another at Sion Station, and at each of Parel and Matunga Stations there was a picket of armed Police. Besides that, each local train was carrying two soldiers in the first carriage behind the engine. The disconnected signals were not repaired till yesterday evening and till then the trains were running without signal warnings at some of the stations.

WORKMEN'S MEETING.

A large meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union was held last evening, when the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Union, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, presided. The meeting deliberated over the situation for over two hours and strongly approved of the demands published yesterday as sent in by the Secretary. It unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

(1) That the gartuity stopped since 1917 should be restored.

(2) That a uniform increase of 20 per cent. should be given to the men beginning from September, 1919.

Mr. Jhabvala then addressed the meeting asking the men to preserve order in the affected area and deprecated strongly every act of hooliganism, which, he said, was detrimental to their our personal interest and caused the public not to look upon them with sympathy. A vote of thanks to the chair men terminated the proceedings.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A big mass meeting will be held to-day at 8-30 a.m. near the Elphinstone Bridge at Parel.

N. W. RY. STRIKE.

SITUATION AT KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 25.

Again another circular tempting the strikers to resume duty has been distributed. Two menials were searched and one arrested. Great indignation prevails among the strikers. They are very firm. Six, seven new men have joined the strike.

"APPOINT A CONCILIATION BOARD."

STRIKERS' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 25.

At a public meeting held at Bradlaugh Hall yeterday to consider the N.-W. Railway strike situation, resolutions viewing with concern and anxiety the grave situation which has been created on account of the railway strike insisting on the appointment of a conciliation board, suggesting that it should consist of an equal number of representatives of two parties with a chairman to be nominated by the Lieut.-Govenor, expressing sympathy of the meeting with the strikers in so far as their demnd for recognition of the N.-W. Railway Association was concerned, appealing to the public to make efforts to collect and subscribe money in aid of the strike fund, was passed.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

(Continued from Page 9.)

effect it was my duty to produce if I was to justify my action. If more troops had been at hand, the casualties would have been greater in proportion. It *was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd*, but one of producing a sufficient moral effect, from a military point of view, not only on those who were present, but more especially throughout the Punjab. There could be no question of undue severity."

The principle which has consistently governed the policy of His Majesty's Government in directing the methods to be employed, when military action in support of the civil authority is required may be broadly stated as using the minimum, force necessary. His Majesty's Government are determined that this principle shall remain the primary factor of policy whenever circumstances unfortunately necessitate the suppression of civil disorder by military force within the British Empire.

It must regretfully but without possibility of doubt be concluded that Brigadier-General Dyer's action at Jallianwala Bagh was in complete violation of this principle. The task which confronted him was to disperse by force if necessary a large but apparently unarmed assembly which had gathered in defiance of his orders. It is possible that considering the strength of the military force at his disposal, the size of the crowd, and the general temper and attitude of the inhabitants of the city, he would have found it impossible to achieve this task effectively and completely without some firing and without causing some loss of life. But it is certain that he made no attempt to ascertain the minimum amount of force which he was compelled to employ, that the force which he actually employed was greatly in excess of that required to achieve the dispersal of the crowd, and that it resulted in lamentable and unnecessary loss of life and suffering. But this is not a full statement of Brigadier-General Dyer's error. There can be no doubt that large numbers of people in the assembly, many of whom were visitors to the city from surrounding villages, were ignorant of the existence of his proclamation and the danger which they ran by attending the gathering. The proclamation was published in only a portion of the city, that portion being some distance from the scene of the meeting, and no warning of any kind was given before fire was opened. It would be unfair, considering the state of the city, the heat of the weather and the strain to which the troops under General Dyer's command had been subjected since their arrival in the city to lay too great a stress upon the first point, but the omission to give warning before fire was opened is inexcusable. Further that Brigadier-General Dyer should have taken no steps to see that some attempt was made to give medical assistance to the dying and the wounded was an omission from his obvious duty. But the gravest feature of the case against Brigadier-General Dyer is his avowed conception of his duty in the circumstances which confronted him.

His Majesty's Government repudiate emphatically the doctrine upon which Brigadier-General Dyer based his action—action which to judge from his own statement might have taken an even more drastic form had he had a larger force at his disposal and had a physical accident not prevented him from using his armoured cars. They have not overlooked the extreme gravity of the situation as it presented itself to the authorities in India generally and to Brigadier-General Dyer in particular on April the 13th, nor have they failed to appreciate the immensity of the responsibility which Brigadier-General Dyer felt and rightly felt to be imposed upon him by that situation. They think it is possible that the danger to the lives of Europeans and to the safety of the British and Indian troops was greater than appears from the Committee's report. In Amritsar itself violent murder and arson of the most savage description had occurred three days previously and the city was still practically in possession of the mob. From the surrounding country-side reports were hourly being received of similar violent outbreaks and attacks upon communications, and the deficiencies in these reports (due to the success of the attacks on communications) were supplemented by rumours which there was little means of verifying and as little ground for disbelieving. In discharging this responsibility with the small force at his disposal Brigadier-General Dyer naturally could not dismiss from his mind the conditions in the Punjab generally and he was entitled to lay his plans with reference to those conditions. But he was not entitled to select for condign punishment an unarmed crowd which, when he inflicted that punishment, had committed no act of violence, had made no attempt to oppose him by force, and many members of which must have been unaware that they were disobeying his commands.

CRAWLING ORDER.

In passing judgment upon Brigadier-General Dyer for his action on April the 13th, it is impossible to disregard an order which he passed some six days later, and which has become generally known as the "crawling order." It is unnecessary here to repeat the nature of this order or the circumstances out of which it arose. Had the order been carried out as a punishment upon the persons actually guilty of the crime, which it was designed to stigmatise, it would have been difficult to defend; inflicted as it was upon persons who had no connection with that crime, with the object of impressing upon the public of Amritsar through the humiliation of those persons the enormity of the crime committed by certain individuals of that public, the order offended against every canon of civilised Government.

Upon a military commander administering martial law in a hostile country there lies grave responsibility; when he is compelled to exercise this responsibility over a population which owes allegiance and looks for protection to the Government which he himself is serving, this burden is immeasurably enhanced if it would prejudice the public safety, with the preservation of which he is charged, to fetter his free judgment or action either by the prescription of rigid rules before the event or by over-censorious criticism when the crisis is past. A situation which is essentially military must be dealt with in the light of military considerations, which postulate breadth of view and due appreciation of all the possible contingencies. There are certain standards of conduct which no civilised Government can with impunity neglect, and which his Majesty's Government are determined to uphold. Subject to the due observance of those standards, an officer administering martial law must, and will, remain free to carry out the task imposed upon him in the manner which his judgment dictates to him as best and most effective, and may rely upon the unqualified support of his superiors when his task has been accomplished.

That Brigadier-General Dyer displayed honesty of purpose and unflinching adherence to his conception of his duty cannot for a moment be questioned. But his conception of his duty in the circumstances in which he was placed was so fundamentally at variance with that which his Majesty's Government have a right to expect from and a duty to enforce upon officers who hold his Majesty's commission, that it is impossible to regard him as fitted to remain entrusted with the responsibilities which his rank and position impose upon him. You have reported to me that the Commander-in-Chief has directed Brigadier-General Dyer to resign his appointment as Brigade Commander and has informed him that he would receive no further employment in India, and that you have concurred. I approve this decision and the circumstances of the case have been referred to the Army Council.

MARTIAL LAW JUSTIFIED.

4. *The justification for the declaration and continuance of martial law.*—There are no grounds for questioning the decision of the majority of Lord Hunter's Committee that the declaration of martial law and the partial supersession of the ordinary tribunals in the districts of the Punjab in which martial law was applied were justified (Chapter XI, paragraph 17). As regards the dates to which it was prolonged, it is obvious that the institution of martial law involves the responsibility of deciding when it is to be revoked. The general principle is clear that martial law should remain in force no longer than the public safety demands, but beyond this there are no hard and fast criteria which can govern this decision, and a retrospective judgment in the light of after-events is not permissible. The fact that open disorder had ceased some time before martial law was revoked may have been due to the existence of martial law and its earlier abrogation might have been followed by a recrudescence. Looking back in the light of events, it is permissible to argue that an earlier abrogation was possible, though His Majesty's Government can feel little doubt that this argument would have been less pressed than it has been, had there been no grounds for complaint of the manner in which in some cases martial law was administered. But it is not permissible to condemn the authorities responsible for the decisions taken, who had to rely only on their anticipation of the future.

ORDINANCE IV.

5. *The justification for Ordinance IV of 1919 giving the Martial Law Commissions jurisdiction to try any offence committed on or after March the 30th.*—The legality of this ordinance is not a point at issue; that question has been recently determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Nor is there any valid reason to question the propriety, when (as was the case here) it can legally be done, of ante-dating the effect of an enactment setting up special martial law tribunals and procedure, so as to bring within their jurisdiction persons charged with overt acts of violence, which were the immediate cause of and justification for the declaration of martial law. The original ordinance setting up Martial Law Commissions in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts gave the Commissions jurisdiction to try offences committed on or after April the 13th. Had this date remained unamended, it would have been impossible to try by Commission persons charged with actual participation in the murders, incendiarism and destruction of property which occurred on April the 10th at Amritsar or persons charged with participation in the riots at Lahore on April the 10th, 11th and 12th, and in the murders at Kasur on the 12th; and if the Government of India with the legal power at their disposal had neglected to correct the anomaly to this extent, they would have omited an obvious and necessary step towards the rapid restoration of normal conditions. But the use of the power which the ordinance gave in order to apply the special martial law method of trial to persons whose offence consisted in newspaper articles and speeches which were not demonstrably and immediately the cause of the outbreak of open disorder, stands on an entirely different footing and the terms "unfortunate" and "imprudent" which the majority of Lord Hunter's Committee applied to this policy are at all events not exaggerated criticism.

Taking into consideration the acts committed under Ordinance IV of 1919, which it is impossible not to disavow, his Majesty's Government can feel little doubt that the terms of the ordinance itself were too wide, and that the drafting of any future ordinance of a similar kind should ensure due limits to its application.

MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATION.

6. Administration of Martial Law.—There is one question with regard to which it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the majority of Lord Hunter's Committee have failed to express themselves in terms which unfortunately, the facts not only justify but necessitate. In paragraphs 16 to 25 of Chapter XII of their report the majority have dealt with the "intensive" form generally which martial law assumed, and with certain specified instances of undue severity and of improper punishments or orders. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the instances which the Committee have enumerated in detail in both their reports, nor would any useful purpose be served by attempting to assess, with a view to penalties, the culpability of individual officers who were responsible for these orders, but whose conduct in other respects may have been free from blame or actually commendable. But His Majesty's Government must express strong disapproval of these orders and punishments, and ask me to leave to you the duty of seeing that this disapproval shall be unmistakably marked by censure or other action which seems to you necessary upon those who were responsible for them. The instances cited by the Committee gave justifiable ground for the assertion that the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred by a spirit which prompted—not generally, but unfortunately not uncommonly—the enforcement of punishments and orders calculated, if not intended, to humiliate Indians as a race, to cause unwarranted inconvenience amounting on occasions to injustice, and to flout the standards of propriety and humanity, which the inhabitants not only of India in particular, but of the civilised world in general have a right to demand of those set in authority over them. It is a matter for regret that, notwithstanding the conduct of the majority, there should have been some officers in the Punjab who appear to have overlooked the fact that they were administering martial law, not in order to subdue the population of a hostile country temporarily occupied as an act of war, but in order to deal promptly with those who had disturbed the peace of a population owing allegiance to the King-Emperor, and in the main profoundly loyal to that allegiance. It is difficult to believe that this would have occurred had the civil authority been able to retain a larger measure of contact with the administration of martial law, and it is of paramount importance, if in the future it should unfortunately be necessary to have recourse to martial law, that some system should be devised which will secure such contact effectively.

A review of the methods and results of the trials by the summary procedure of martial law tribunals would be uncalled for. It is not, however, improper to observe that marked attention has been directed to its disadvantages, and to the extreme divergence between the sentences required by the charges as presented to those courts and by the dictates of justice as they presented themselves to the reviewing authorities. It is to be hoped that, as a result of the experience thus gained, means will be devised whereby martial law tribunals can be improved if they have again to be employed.

BOMBING AT GUJRANWALA.

7. *The use of bombing aeroplanes at Gujranwala.*—With regard to the use of bombing aeroplanes at Gujranwala on April the 14th, the majority of Lord Hunter's Committee expressed their views as follows: "As to the use of bombs from aeroplanes we do not think that this would be defended by any one save in cases of urgent need, in the absence of other means, and under the strictest limitations even then. In our opinion the first two of these conditions were present in full force." . . . "We are not prepared to lay down as a charter for rioters that when they succeed in preventing the ordinary resources of Government from being utilised to suppress them, they are to be exempt from having to reckon with such resources as remain." They then proceed to state that no blame can be imputed to the flying officers concerned for carrying out the instructions given to them, but that the action taken under the instructions given illustrates their defectiveness, and they conclude by a recommendation that the formulation of instructions to be given to flying officers in future in similar circumstances should form the subject of careful investigation.

In formulating these conclusions, His Majesty's Government desire to state clearly that reconnaissance, communications, propaganda-dropping and moral effect summarise the normal and correct use of aircraft under conditions of unrest in normally peaceful countries. But emergencies may occur when, owing to distances, or damage to communications, or both, and the progress of murderous mob violence and arson which there is no other means of checking, exceptions from this general position are not only justified but necessary. It is impossible to guarantee by general special instructions that machine guns or bombs will affect only the crowd which would be justifiably fired upon if troops were available on the ground. But in future explicit orders must be required for the employment of armed aircraft in such emergencies: these orders should be issued in writing by a civil authority, and should authorise only a limited amount of bombing and machine gunfire to be employed to overawe mobs, which are, so far as the airman can judge, actually engaged in crimes of violence. The Government will see to it that instructions on these lines are issued as soon as possible. They regretfully agree with Lord Hunter's Committee that the instructions issued to the airmen who visited Gujranwala on this occasion left much to be desired in precision.

8. *Sir Michael O'Dwyer.*—It follows from what has been said in earlier paragraphs that on certain points arising out of this enquiry His Majesty's Government do not regard Sir Michael O'Dwyer as immune from criticism. Thus they cannot endorse the unqualified approval which he accorded on insufficient information to the action of Brigadier-General Dyer at Jallianwala Bagh and they think it unfortunate that he did not adhere at the time to his first impulse to withhold both praise and blame on a matter with which as a civil officer he was not in the circumstances directly concerned. The motives which evidently prompted him to adopt another attitude and to maintain that attitude subsequently and in the light of fuller knowledge are less open to criticism.

Secondly, the opinion already expressed on the application of martial law procedure to certain trials must be taken as applying to Sir Michael O'Dwyer in so far as he was personally responsible for the action in question. As regards the administration of martial law generally Sir Michael O'Dwyer had evidently contemplated arrangements by which civil officers would be accorded a recognised position to advise on military administration, and the martial law manual which your Government have under consideration should ensure that in future this plan is brought into operation.

With the general question of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab His Majesty's Government are not now immediately concerned. They recognise that it has formed the subject of much controversy in India and that a widespread impression has been engineered that the Punjab Government under his direction was hostile to the educated classes and was determined to suppress not only illegitimate, but also legitimate and constitutional political agitation. While they sincerely trust that this atmosphere may be dispelled, they are fully conscious of the difficulties of the situation with which he was faced. Conspiracy, the activity of enemy agents, the rise in the cost of living and the necessity of furnishing the bulk of the vast number of recruits for the Indian Army which the needs of the Empire required, though fortunately powerless to disturb the loyalty of the province as a whole, caused constant anxiety throughout his term of office. That term is now closed, a long and honoured connection with India is ended, and his Majesty's Government desire here to pay a tribute to the great energy, decision and courage which Sir Michael O'Dwyer brought to his task through a period of exceptional difficulty and to express their appreciation of his services.

9. As to the conclusions which your Excellency's Government have recorded on other matters arising out of this report, I am glad to find that I am in general accord with your views, save in so far as otherwise appears from the foregoing paragraphs, and I have little further to add at the present moment. Your Excellency's Government will, however understand that the publication documents in which the public, both in India and in this country, is vitally interested is not necessarily a final settlement of all he large questions involved. In particular I shall expect you to submit for my early approval the draft of the martial law manual which you have under consideration. To this matter I attach the utmost importance. I need hardly say that I most earnestly trust that occasion may never arise for the enforcement of such rules. But this enquiry will have served a valuable purpose if it results in the enactment of a code of regulations calculated to ensure, so far as human foresight can serve: a system of administration which is at once adequate to repress disorder, to secure the speedy, just and fitting punishment of its promoters, and which yet subverts no more than the fulfilment of these requirements necessitates the ordinary rights and course of life of the people at large, and adheres to the processes of civil justice and Government. For in view of conditions which threaten the existence of the State, martial law is a necessary remedy, but it is a remedy which unless applied with wisdom and good judgment loses its value. It is therefore incumbent upon us to do all in our power to prevent the depreciation of its value by misuse. The same observations apply in my judgment to deportation, an expedient which in its present form it is so notoriously difficult to employ and the effects of which are so incapable of exact estimation.

10. His Majesty's Government found it necessary to criticise in strong terms the conduct of certain officers charged with the administration of martial law and Your Excellency's Government have indicated that all proved cases of abuse of their powers on the part of subordinate officers of the police and other services will receive due notice. But these exceptions apart His Majesty's Government desire me to express to you in no uncertain terms their warm endorsement of your appreciation of the conduct of officers and men, both civil and military, both British and Indian, upon whom fell the heavy task of assisting the people of India to recover their fair name for loyalty and orderliness. The burden thus imposed upon officers and men of His Majesty's British and Indian armies, of his police force and of his civil services who had already borne with fortitude but not without fatigue the trials and strain arising from a long drawn war, was a heavy one. In setting themselves to their task these men proved true to the great traditions of their services.

His Majesty's Government wish further to express the profound regret which they, equally with Your Excellency's Government, feel for the loss of life which these disturbances occasioned, and their deep sympathy with those to whom the events have brought personal bereavement.

CONFIDENCE IN THE VICEROY.

11. In conclusion I am glad to have this opportunity of assuring Your Excellency of the sense of obligation which His Majesty's Government feel to you personally for the manner in which you have fulfilled your high trust. Great as is always the burden borne by the Governor-General of India, world-wide circumstances have combined to lay upon you a degree of anxiety such as has only at long intervals fallen upon any of your illustrious predecessors. His Majesty's Government desire that you should be fortified by the knowledge that they continue to repose the fullest confidence in Your Excellency's discretion, inspired as they feel certain it has constantly been by the single aim of the good of the peoples whose Government is committed to your charge.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servant,

(Sd.) EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

AMRITSAR AND BRITAIN'S DUTY.

MR. HORNIMAN'S BOOK.

The writer of "A London Letter" in "M. A. B." says:—

"Amritsar and Our Duty to India," by B. G. Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," is a brief historical account of the origin and cause of the disturbances in India in April, 1919, and the subsequent Reign of Terror in the Punjab. The British public have been gravely shocked by the recent disclosures of these atrocities committed under Martial Law in the Punjab. Mr. Horniman, who was editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" from 1913 onwards and has played a leading part in Indian politics for several years, was one of the leaders of the Passive Resistance movement against the Rowlatt Act. He writes, therefore, with unique intimate knowledge of the origin and causes of letters, expletives, etc. The main part of the book is based almost entirely upon new material collected from the prose and poetical literature, and also from letters, diaries, and wills written during the five centuries following the death of Chaucer. A sketch is given of the chief peculiarities of the English dialects from about 1150 to the end of the fourteenth century, and special chapters are devoted to a general account of the language of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries respectively. Many questions of general interest are dealt with, such as the rise of a common literary form of English, and its relation to the various spoken dialects; the recognition of a standard form of spoken Engglish, and its variations from age to age, and among different social classes. The various types of English are illustrated by copious examples from the writings of all the periods under consideration.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

AN APPEAL TO ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

On behalf of the Hon. Mr. Abdulrasul Allidina Visram, M.B.E., President of the Indian Association, Mombasa, Mr. B. N. Anantani has addressed a letter to the members of the All-India Congress Committee, a meeting of which will be held this week, inviting their attention to the serious development in the position of Indians in British East Africa. Mr. Anantani requests the members to note that the attitude of Lord Milner in his reply to the depatation which waited on him on behalf of Indians in British East Africa, was non-committal and that his lordship seemed in a hurry to decide the question of the status of Indians in that Protectorate, before the matter got publicity in India, that there will be a strong agitation. Mr. Anantani says that any *carte blanche* given to the Government of the Protectorate by the Colonial Office could only encourage the whites in their policy of exclusion of Indians. Mr. Anantani urges that the Congress Committee should move in the matter not only by protesting against the attitude of the Colonial office, but by pressing his Excellency the Viceroy to secure guarantees for the maintenance of equality of status between Indians and other peoples inhabiting British East Africa. Mr. Anantani suggests that a deputation organised by the Congress Committee, should, if necessary, wait on the Viceroy.

INSPECTOR DYER'S CASE.

In our Monday's issue in the report of the case of Inspector Dyer the statement of the prosecuting officer who in reply to an ex-police man's statement said that there was no police strike in Bombay and that the men in question were dismissed for disobedience of orders was omitted through mistake. The ex-police man in giving evidence had said that about fifteen policemen were dismissed because they were on strike for an increase of pay.

MANDATE FOR ARMENIA.

PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS PERMISSION OF CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 26.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has asked the Congress for authority for the United States to accept the mandate for Armenia.···

LATER.

Washington.—President Wilson's Armenia message has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committees of both houses. The Republican leaders predict that the message will not return to the Senate, whose committee, it is stated, unanimously oppose acceptance of a mandate.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has approved the draft of the Corn Bill providing for Government monopoly of all imports of corn and requisitioning of all home-grown corn for three years at a fixed minimum price. The Bill also provides for the State purchase of the whole of this years' French crop, also all imported corn Parliament is empowered to extend the arrangement from year to year.

(Continued from column 6.)

city. Now, however, thanks to certain accelerations, and with Croydon as the airport on this side, the total time of the journey, from an hotel, say, in London, to another in Paris, can be reduced often to a little over 3½ hours.

Speed is all the more important on a European "airway" when we remember that land transport, though still suffering from the disorganization of war, is, at the same time, making valiant attempts to effect accelerations, and is bound as time goes on to prove a more formidable competitor.

In this paramount question of speed the record of the London-Paris "air express" is, so far, highly encouraging. For a number of weeks, after the service started last August, the machines averaged a pace, even through gusty and troublesome weather, as high as 106 and 107 miles an hour. During the grim winter months, as was only to be expected, the average fell a little; but it was never below, and was, as a matter of fact, usually slightly above 100 miles an hour. It should be regarded in fact as axiomatic that, on any air route where competition is met with from well-established land communications, the average speed of a commercial aeroplane, in all weathers, should not fall below 100 miles an hour; which means in effect that the machine must have a maximum speed of between 120 and 130 miles an hour.

High average air speeds are of little avail, however, if hours are wasted on the ground; and it is this point, the delay on land connexions, which has proved so irritating during our flying between London and Paris, and which is so seriously adverse a factor in the handling of an express air-mail—where, if the aeroplane is to give its full advantage in speed, every minute spent in transport is of importa

A YEAR'S COMMER[illegible] FLYING.

I.—THE PARIS MAIL.

When, on May 1, 1920, we look [illegible] our first 12 months of commercial [illegible] during eight months of which a d[illegible] service has been running between [illegible] and Paris, we shall have learned [illegible] vital lessons that—at any rate for [illegible] mediate purpose here—it is really [illegible] easy to discriminate, writes Mr. [illegible] Thomas in "The Times". But the [illegible] requirement, obviously, is to pr[illegible] careful sense of proportion, and not [illegible] too hastily to conclusions. This, [illegible] is where flying has already suffered. Because, on some fine day, and in [illegible] favourable circumstances, a rem[illegible] flight has been achieved, it has assumed too hastily that such perfo[illegible] are perfectly normal, and capable of repeated at any time or under any [illegible] tions. Yet quite the reverse is the [illegible] There is, in fact, all the difference [illegible] world between making some aeri[illegible] on a specially chosen day and pl[illegible] oneself to carry it out day after d[illegible] matter how adverse the conditions, specified hour and in a scheduled time.

I make this point at once because [illegible] fundamental; also because, some [illegible] having gone already to the extre[illegible] thinking that aeroplanes can do any[illegible] too little credit has been given to [illegible] pilots who have now demonstrated b[illegible] tual flying that on an "airway" like [illegible] between London and Paris, on whi[illegible] weather not only changes disconcer[illegible] from hour to hour, but on which cond[illegible] often arise which are the worst imagi[illegible] it is possible to maintain a depend[illegible] quite sufficient, judged from an all-[illegible] year-round average, for the air expres[illegible] provide a regular, daily convenience [illegible] business men.

One cannot over-emphasize the im[illegible] nce of this point. A year ago, though [illegible] said we felt certain commercial aeropl[illegible] could fly regularly, we had no actual [illegible] we could bring forward. To-day we [illegible] For the first 10 weeks of the London [illegible] air express—after I had instituted it [illegible] August 25, 1919—though there were m[illegible] days when the wind blew with gale fo[illegible] and rain fell heavily, our scheduled [illegible] planes flew between London and Paris [illegible] a firmer adherence to their time-tables [illegible] was the case with the Continental [illegible] and trains. Only one flight, in fact, du[illegible] the first 40,000 miles flying was prevent[illegible] by weather; while, after encountering [illegible] ember mists and fogs, and after hav[illegible] combated extraordinarily bad weather [illegible] to mid-December, the "aeril postmen" [illegible] been able to accomplish as many as 208 [illegible] their 240 scheduled flights.

BAD VISIBILITY.

To put matters in a nutshall, nothing [illegible] now prevent flying except what we call b[illegible] visibility, and this only does so because [illegible] are lamentably deficient, just as yet, [illegible] scientific means for combating it. Dur[illegible] the war, when visibility was bad, the[illegible] was to particular reason for flying becau[illegible] no accurate information could be gleane[illegible] Therefore, though in other forms of ba[illegible] weather flying the war gave pilots grea[illegible] confidence and skill, it did not do much fo[illegible] them in just this one type of weath[illegible] which is the temporary bugbear of comme[illegible] cial aviation.

To refute those who have persisted i[illegible] their declaration that the aeroplane as a[illegible] machine would prove unreliable, I shou[illegible] like very much to quote just one figure fro[illegible] the latest statistics I have before me. I[illegible] more than 100,000 miles daily flying betwee[illegible] London and Paris, often in weather which [illegible] was a severe strain to machine as well as [illegible] pilot, only two flights were prevented b[illegible] any mechanical defect, and only 15 inter[illegible] ruptad temporarily by the need to mak[illegible] some small adjustment. If one can get [illegible] such figures as these, right in the infancy [illegible] of commercial flying, I do not think we [illegible] have anything to fear as to the dependa[illegible] bility of the aeroplane viewed as a purely [illegible] mechanical unit, taking into account the [illegible] fact that, up to the moment of writing, [illegible] it has had practically no assistance what[illegible] ever beyond a rather feeble wireless system [illegible] for ground and weather intelligence, en[illegible] tirely unconnected with the aeroplane.

FLYING SPEED.

I have now cleared the ground sufficiently [illegible] to touch upon another fact which is of [illegible] critical importance. This refers to the speed [illegible] of aerial transport; and it is, from the [illegible] strictly utilitarian point of view, a consi[illegible] deration which outweighs all others. It is [illegible] no use for us to fly reliably unless our aero[illegible] planes travel so fast that we can offer a [illegible] convenience which no other meanss of trans[illegible] port can provide. I, personally, have from [illegible] the first concentrated my attention on [illegible] speed in the air—which is all the more im[illegible] portant to us, at the present time, because [illegible] connexions of an "airway". Where [illegible] so much time is lost, daily, in effecting land [illegible] for instance, the daily Paris service was [illegible] run from Hounslow, and although our [illegible] aeroplanes flew 250 miles in 2¼ hours the [illegible] total time of the journey, actually from [illegible] city to city, was five hours; as much as 2¾ [illegible] hours being spent in traversing the few [illegible] miles at either end between aerodrome and

Continued in column 5.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 27, 1920.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

The manner in which the responsibility for the Punjab atrocities has apparently been disposed of, is disappointing beyon expectations. Neither the Government of India nor the Imperial Government will retrieve the reputation of British rul in India by the perfunctory manner in which they have reviewed one of the tragic scandals of Indian history. From the Government of India we did not expect any serious condemnation of themselves or their agents. That the Imperial Government should have lightly minimised the gravity of the outrages, must come as a profound shock to Indians who waited for justice with little fear of its betrayal. They no doubt laboured under difficulties. They had committed the charge of investigation to the Government of India who, after their mixed record of supineness and severity, had forfeited their title to appoint an impartial enquiry. Lord Chelmsford's Government, however, managed to secure th responsibility of appointing a Committe of inquiry as against a Royal Commission entitled to summon witnesses an call for adequate evidence. In the firs place, they selected three of their sub ordinate officers to serve on the Commit tee and, as they say, succeeded in getting Lord Hunter to preside. Events have proved that the use of the word "succeeded" is distinctly good. Every step they took helped the abortion of justice. Next to the stuffing of the Committee with pro-official elements, which underwent due agglomeration, they destroyed all decent possibility of getting the evidence needed for the construction of facts. Unconsciously perhaps, but yet with due docility, the one European member, whom we hoped to see with his head above the blood-feud, joined the majority and supplied the Government of India with a version which, if anything, is perverted history Of the exclusion of non-official evidence this is how Lord Hunter writes: "I may say that I had the less reason to regret that this was the only course open, a the evidence, which had been given appeared to me to contain material fo our reaching a decision upon the differ ent points coming within the scope our enquiry—it being no part of our dut to retry individual cases." The collect ed evidence would have been rather in convenient to the preconceptions of th Government majority, and Lord Hunte did not regret it. The enormity of th course is heightened by the paltry use to which the collected facts are put by th majority for the exoneration, whereve possible, of officials whose ruthless con duct has been proclaimed in their ow evidence. Everywhere they praise offi cials with faint "damns." General Dye is reproached with the commission "a grave error"; official veterans, lik Colonel Johnson and Colonel O'Brien, ar guilty of "unnecessary acts" and "mis takes". The inspiration was probably put a brave face over a discredited chapte of British administration and make apparent for critics that the charges iniquity were overcoloured. The devic is hopeless. And the absence of un equivocal condemnation of foul savagery will only accentuate the disrepute. General Dyer was guilty of "a grav error," let us speak of Germans in Bel gium and of Belgians in Congo, as havin been guilty of "indiscretions." Soften ing epithets for the indirect exoneratio of offenders, will not restore credit. Th tranquil manner in which offences ar toned down, and condoned will onl outrage the susceptibilities of those who in India and abroad, were looking for ward to the positive condemnation o inexcusable crimes. The report of th majority is, however, a monumental though worthless, attempt at speci pleading. We have no hesitation in say ing that a verdict formulated with suc calculation and composure adds insult t the wrong already sustained by Indians.

The Report of Indians.

The aggressive pharisaism of the European members made it impossible for the Indians to concur in their novel estimation of human values and the claim of Indians to expect the observance of rights known to civilised rule. In the bulk of the majority Indian members agree with the majority. But in the construction of facts and the series of inferences drawn from the evidence they found it impossible to associate their names. In the outstanding scandal of the Jallianwala massacre, the majority spoke of "a grave error" and the honesty of General Dyer's intentions. The Government of India are exceedingly sympathetic regarding the motives of that gallant, but much-maligned General. The doctrine of honest atrocities was naturally offensive to Indians, and they scathingly expose the absurdity of pleading for a person whose murderous conduct is only the more inexcusable because he, knowingly and in no fit of wrong-headedness, inflicted the wrong on the innocent. Thugs used to import religious sentiment in the pursuit of their profession, but it rightly did not mitigate the crime they committed against people of a different persuasion. The honesty of Dyer only adds to his crime, inasmuch as he sinned against the light. The savage and cannibal might be honest in their notions of legitimate scalping. Dyer was not an ignorant fool and he bragged about his feat, in turn to be acclaimed as the hero of a brilliant exploit. The minority report says: "It is pleaded that General Dyer honestly believed that what he did was right. This cannot avail him, if he was clearly wrong in his notions of what was right and what was wrong, and the plea of military necessity is the plea that has always been advanced in justification of the Prussian atrocities". The minority report, if a little staid in language, in respect of those parts where it controverts the findings and the verdict of the majority in regard to events in the Punjab, is a masterpiece of correct reasoning and the marshalling of relevant facts. To suit their logic, the majority slurred over facts and the abject surrender of judicial instincts, in the handling of relevant facts, has entirely vitiated their deductions. The minority has, by chapter and verse, contradicted the perverse speculations of the majority, and for those interested in the art of demolishing fallacies, the citations of the minority from the volume of evidence would be an exhilarating study. Several of the pretensions of the European members become ugly tatters in the light of admissions made by officials whom the majority so solicitously defended. And it is to us a marvel that two judges should so misappreciate evidence and succumb to the devices of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* as to be a party to the egregious apology produced under pro-official bias. But it is not merely or even mainly the result of pro-official bias that the majority failed to adjust views with the minority in the construction of facts out of common evidence. Diagonally between them went the line of racial arrogance according to which, unconsciously perhaps, the majority sought to exert the spirit of political lordship and the superior valuation of British life and honour. They are in subdued hysterics over the unfortunate loss of the lives of their kinsfolk,—and it is a matter which Indians, without any spirit of reciprocity from Englishmen, have openly and sincerely lamented. The majority are, apparently, under no sense of racial humiliation at the spectacle of Indians dragooned and scourged under the O'Dwyerian regime. Cecil Rhodes used to cry "My country, right or wrong." The cry "My countryman, right or wrong", is essentially a violation of human rights, and the patent bias of the majority illustrates how diseased Imperialism leads to a wrong evaluation of the rights of men and women, whose honour and security ought in justice to be equally prized by Englishmen and Indians. The issue is different from the contest for power and precedence in the enjoyment of material benefits. It is far different in its spiritual and ethical content from the protests of Sir Abdur Rahim or Sir Sankaran Nair on other occasions; it relates to vital principles in respect of which our trust in the fairness of ordinary Englishmen, appears betrayed.

Why Whitewash?

The Government of India, self-righteous and oozing with sentiment, have produced a long despatch on the basis of the majority report. Rejecting the theory of previous conspiracy, the majority set to work up the theory of open rebellion. They are compelled to dismiss exact definitions of rebellion, and they harp on the horrors of disorder which they, nimbly and without deference to accepted notions, make out as conditions amounting to insurrection; and, on that assumption, they justify the proclamation of martial law. Our contention has been that the disorders could have been averted if the authorities had handled the situation with sympathy and commonsense; in any event, before abdicating civil power, they had indications enough to show that they could have, if they chose, controlled developments with the aid of [illegible] without the surrender of civil [illegible] truction, sabotage, the mad frenzy of the people under avoidable provocation, there were. The majority report and the endorsement of Government obscure the real fact of the occurrence. Before April 13, Sir Michael O'Dwyer was in complete responsibility, but there is not a word of condemnation touching the harassments of his rule and the immediate provocation of his methods. The majority dismiss the charge of press-gang methods and war-loan *zoolum* as undemonstrable stories, knowing as they did that non-official evidance had been excluded. In the developments of the early part of the year, right up to the completion of the massacre, Sir Michael O'Dwyer was in complete responsibility. Without his direction, approval or acquiescence, there could have been none of the untoward symptoms which he promoted. Now Sir Michael vanishes out of the picture and the story is one of grave errors by the military authorities. We shall not be surprised if they grumble about their fate, though the lack of exemplary punishments must give them cheer in the hour of soft reproach. Just as the causes of the Punjab misrule and the supine confidence of the Government of India in the ways of Sir Michael O'Dwyer have been obscured all through and right up to the Imperial Government, the responsibility of Simla is minimised. Have the Government of India no responsibility except to extend the limited powers of subordinate Governments for the asking? In Mr. Montagu's despatch there are words of veiled censure touching the obliging qualities of Lord Chelmsford as ordinance-maker. But the real instigation of the trouble has been concealed and the whole attention diverted to secondary circumstances. And Sir Michael emerges as a hero, after the surrender of Simla to his wizardry. They, true to themselves and without the slightest compunction of folly, say: "It was fortunate that, when the disturbances broke out in April, 1919 the Punjab was in charge of a Lieut-Governor of great experience and courage. The Government of India consider that Sir Michael O'Dwyer acted with decision and vigour at a time of great danger, and that he was responsible for quelling a dangerous rising which might have had widespread and disastrous consequences on the rest of India". They had extended his term of office; they had almost waited for him to nod in the proclamation and abrogation of Martial Law; they were entirely in his hands as they themselves ruefully point to the panicky reports he sent them. What Indian, knowing the facts, will accept this inversion of Sir Michael's stewardship, on which the Imperial Government also, in pursuance of saving the faces of all and sundry, congratulate him? The assumption on which the compliment is based, is a travesty of the truth and India would have been infinitely more fortunate and grateful if the sinister influence of Sir Michael O'Dwyer had not existed there to exhibit his courage and resource. Again, the Government of India dwell on the supreme lesson of disorders, selecting the danger of civil disobedience as the chief cause of disorders. It is not true. Bloodshed was precipitated in the Punjab, not through Satyagraha. Bombay was the centre of the movement, but the existence of comonsense and humanity prevented the reckless destruction of life by the military. It was not civil disobedience which brought about the trouble; it was the arrogant contempt for Indian life and the zest for "teaching the lesson" which brought about bloodshed in the Punjab. If there had been a Sir George Lloyd in the Punjab, there would have been no General Dyer hardly enough to massacre: if there had been a Lord-Hardinge at Simla, there would have been no Sir Michael O'Dwyer hardy enough to have his own sport. The Government of India have not learnt the supreme lesson of the bloodshed of last year, and Lord Chelmsford, probably, never will.

Mr. Montagu's Part

For stage-managing things, pulling out men from difficulties and getting out of them himself, there is no politician to match Mr. Montagu. The expectation that he would follow a straight and strict course with regard to the Punjab has been falsified in the event. Living in detachment, it has become his proud task to gather up the end of the Punjab affair in a single roll and throw it for the entertainment and dismay of Anglo-Indian and Indian alike. If the facts had been correctly investigated and opportunities of discussion allowed before decisions of severity—sham or otherwise—the Punjab affair would have been a serious responsibility for the Secretary of State to defend. Now with a homily, made in association with the Cabinet, he seems to retire from the field. Even the evidence of this enquiry has not been seriously weighed. There is not a word touching the exemplary punishments necessary to discourage [illegible] and to vindicate the bona fides life [illegible] indignation. In the cold [illegible] dispassionate document, General Dyer has been handed over to the notice of the Army Council. The war has coarsened military sensibility and even if there is some fuss about General Dyer, it is unlikely that the consequences will overwhelm him. He is on the retired list so far as India is concerned. What of justice due to Colonel Johnson, Colonel O'Brien, Mr Bosworth-Smith, Captain Doveton and other shining lights of the the day of terror? They are presumably left to the attentions of the Government of India, who are already fatigued with the Punjab bother and far too much distrusted for public confidence in the award of justice with regard to that province. Not only has truth been supplanted, justice seems to be as remote as ever. If things are left in this posture, we shall not be free against the perils of swashbucklers. Mr. Montagu gives some salutary advice as to restraint on the next occasion and there is a deep vein of censure regarding the panicky detachment of the Government of India and the ordinance-making excesses of the Viceroy. All that may be well for the next time, but the present story of outrage will be an inspiration and a licence, if stern action is not taken A compliment is paid to the Viceroy It is not meant as being sarcastic, but is genuine; and it may be hoped that it will be a consolation to Lord Chelmsford in the hours of reflection. Nothing will, however, change the verdict of the country on the ineptitude with which he handled the crisis. In the result, these documents are extraordinarily piquant in their cynicism. Sir Michael's credit has been bolstered up by Lord Chelmsford's Government. Lord Chelmsford's credit has been bolstered up by Mr. Montagu's compliments. Mr. Montagu is far out of the storm to need any bolstering-up in connection with a story of concealment and ineptitude in which his responsibility has become shaded. So the tragedy ends with the epilogue of restored friendships. But what of justice to the Punjab? What of the punishment of indemnified criminals? What of the real authors of barbarity? What of the direlictions of duty which have gone uncensured? The shame of the Punjab will only be thrice deepened in the eyes of the world by the perfunctory conclusion given to it. India will not be satisfied with this mockery of justice, with this distortion of the tale of tragedy.

The Issue.

What, then, is the conclusion—the melancholy conclusion? This that Britain's honour remains unredeemed and India's wrong unredressed. But that is not all. An infinitely higher issue than the wrong done to India and the honour of Britain is involved and has been brought into relief by the amazingly perfunctory manner in which the Imperial Government, not to speak of the majority of the Hunter Committee and the Government of India, have dealt with the Punjab atrocities and their authors. It is an issue on an immediate and satisfactory solution of which largely depends the future not only of India but of the East generally. And the issue is: What is to be the character of the relationship of the white races with the Asiatic and African peoples in respect of whom they exercise or are to exercise some kind of administrative control or guidance? Is the basis of this relationship to be brute force or the consent of the people? The test will be not merely the value which is attached to human life but also whether there is any distinction made in the valuation of the lives of a European and a non-European. The importance of this test will be realised when it is remembered that administrative guidance or control carries with it the responsibility for keeping order. The Punjab atrocities have revealed the real danger that exists that "the men on the spot" may interpret this responsibility to mean that whenever any violence is done to a European, the punishment should be dramatic enough to teach an enduring lesson that is, it should bring home the fact that the life of a European is much more valuable than the life of a "native." If this is to be the foundation on which the Governments of the East are to be based, we cannot conceive of a greater menace to the tranquility of the East and the progress of mankind, having regard especially to the diabolical weapons of terrorism such as tanks and the bombing planes forged during the war. And the temptations to resort to this "frightfulness" will not be infrequent when the legitimate aspirations of the Eastern peoples come in such conflicts with Western vested interests as to lead future Dyers and O'Dwyers to scent dangerous movements of revolt in those conflicts. The menace can only be avoided by a radical change in the conception of the relations of the Eastern—the exploited—people to the West. And that radical change is the recognition that the Westerner is wanted in the East as a friend and adviser but no longer as master—and that his life is neither more nor less valuable than that of the Oriental.

Notes of the Day.

The German Indemnity.

The total of the cash indemnity which the Allies will demand from Germany, has at last been made known. It is fixed at the colossal figure of 120,000,000,000 marks gold with interest. At the current rate of exchange, with 20 marks to the pound sterling, the total indemnity will amount to £6,000,000,000. Though the figure now announced is somewhat smaller than the one which France appears to have named in the beginning, namely, 150 thousand million marks, there is little doubt that there will be an universal outcry in Germany against what she will regard as a terrible burden sought to be imposed on her. But apart from the question whether Germany will be able to shoulder the burden without endangering her backbone, it would be relevant to enquire how far the indemnity will help the Allies to wipe off the huge war debts they have acquired. Let us take the case of France, which stands to receive fifty-five per cent. of the indemnity, that is to say, 3,300 million pounds sterling. Now the debt of France at the end of last year amounted to £9,538,965,398. The annual service of this debt, that is, the interest, stands at £375,413,768. The pre-war debt of France stood at £1,015,000,000. So, 90 per cent. of the present debt was incurred during the war. As an off-set against her war expenditure, France has regained Alsace, acquired the possession of the valuable coal fields of the Saar Valley and control of vast new territories in Asia and Africa. But excepting the Saar coal fields, the rest of the new acquisitions will, for some time to come, hardly yield anything. On the other hand, they will necessitate further investment of capital, for both administrative and economic development.

What It Will Not Do.

Considering these circumstances, even if Germany were able to pay off the debt at once in a lump sum, France would have to continue groaning under a huge national debt for several years to come, for, as we have seen, the sum France will receive from Germany is only one-third of the debt actually incurred by her. In case, however, Germany is obliged to pay the indemnity in instalments, the period during which France would be compelled to shoulder the burden of the debt, would be proportionately lengthened. Twenty years would not be an extravagant estimate of such a period. The plight of the other Allies will be more or less similar to that of France. Great Britain will receive only 25 per cent. of the indemnity, in view, no doubt, of the fact that she had not suffered much in territorial devastation. But it is rather surprising to hear that Belgium, Serbia and Italy will together receive only 20 per cent. The first two have suffered from German devastation as much as France. Moreover, in the division of territorial spoils they have received practically little, in comparison with their more powerful allies. There is bound to be, therefore, considerable resentment among the Belgians and the Serbs over the treatment meted out to them in the indemnity allotment.

Where is the Controller?

A correspondent asked in our columns yesterday "Where is the Controller"? To all intents and purposes, the Controller, if he exists at all, is proving of as much use to residents in Bombay as the "man in the moon." Prices of all necessaries of life have been soaring higher and higher, with every month that passes, and yet, not a finger is being moved from any quarter that the public is aware of, to put a check to them. The controlled (*sic*) price of rice (Rangoon special) which was Rs. 12-13-0 per bag in December, 1919 is to-day Rs. 15-1-0 for the same quantity. The actual price which the consumer has to pay before he is able to secure a bag is, however, four to six rupees more than this. There are other varieties of rice, on which no "control" is imposed, which are available to the consumer only at Rs. 26 to Rs. 30 per bag! But it is not the price of rice alone that has kept soaring up. Bread, butter, eggs, sugar, coal, dal, oils, potatoes and a number of other vegetables, have all been steadily rising in price, particularly since the termination of war. Sugar which was Rs. 2-8-0 a maund before the war now costs Rs. 13 or more per maund. The price of cloth also shows no tendency to decline. Control, as such, on any article under the sun, is non-existent, though there may be in existence a fat-salaried controller and a costly department over which he presides. Our City Fathers, after making a great show of concern for the lot of the poor and middle classes, have quietly gone to sleep and no one knows what has become of their resolve to address the Government on the subject of effective legislation to check profiteering and in other ways to bring down the prices. The Governor's assurance also that the subject of high prices was receiving the Government's attention has availed nothing so far. Perhaps, all these authorities who are in a position to do something, will wake up only "after the fair."

THE FINAL WHITEWASH!

IMPERIAL GOVT'S "TRIBUTE" TO O'DWYER!

LORD CHELMSFORD COMPLIMENTED!

COMMITTEE UPHOLDS "OPEN REBELLION" THEORY.

SCATHING EXPOSURE BY INDIAN MEMBERS.

DYER'S "GRAVE ERROR"!

NO EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENTS.

The long-awaited report of the Hunter Committee is published to-day.

The European members combined to present a report of their own and, according to expectations, the Indian members consisting of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan and Pandit Jagat Narain, have submitted a minority report.

Based on the majority reports the Government of India had submitted a lengthy despatch which is published to-day.

The reports were considered by a Committee of the British Cabinet in which Lord Milner was a member.

In reply to the Government of India's despatch, the Secretary of State has issued a despatch embodying the decisions of the Imperial Government, with regard to the "more important matters". The correspondence, along with, the two reports, has been given out for publication.

Not much notice seems to have been taken by the Imperial Government of the minority report, in which part of the evidence were produced to contradict gratuitous inferences of the Europen Majority.

The despatch of the Secretary of State is, on the whole, silent as to the award of punishment to the guilty. The case of General Dyer has been referred to the Army Council.

The report agrees with the forecast of the "Daily Herald" which we published on Monday.

To-day, we publish the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the two Reports, which are lengthy, being reserved for publication in instalments in future issues.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

The following is the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India.

India Office, London.
The 26th May, 1920.

No. 108 Public.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,

His Majesty's Government have considered the report of Lord Hunter's Committee upon the disturbances which occurred in the Punjab and other parts of India in the early part of last year. They have further been informed by me of the conclusions at which Your Excellency's Government had arrived in your own review of the report as expressed in your letter dated the 3rd May the text of which you have telegraphed to me. The report and your letter naturally cover ground which His Majesty's Government did not feel called upon to survey in detail, but their consideration of the matter has led them to definite decisions upon certain of the more important questions arising out of the report, and they have desired me to communicate to you in my reply to your letter their considered statement of these decisions. The paragraphs numbered 2 to 8 of this despatch contain accordingly this statement.

DYER'S CONDUCT.

2. *General.*—The report of Lord Hunter's Committee presents the results of a prolonged and patient investigation. Their labours would be of little value if their very complete and careful findings are not put to a practical use. The conclusions here recorded have been inspired in the main by the belief that the chief duty which lies upon His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in utilising the report is not primarily to apportion blame to individuals for what has been done amiss or to visit penalties upon them, but rather to prevent the recurrence in the future of occasion for the blame or regret should unfortunate circumstances ever produce again a situation such as that which occurred in India in the spring of 1919.

3. *The conduct of Brigadier-General Dyer at Amritsar on April the 13th.*—The main features of the occurrence at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar City on the afternoon of April the 13th, 1919, are well-known. They are set out at length in Lord Hunter's report and appear in minute detail in the evidence, both written and oral, given before the Committee by Brigadier-General Dyer himself, the full and authorised text of which is now available to the public. As to the facts, there is no doubt and no dispute, and it is only necessary here to recapitulate them very briefly in their baldest form. On the morning of April the 13th Brigadier-General Dyer, who had arrived at Amritsar on the night of the 11th, issued a proclamation forbidding *inter alia* processions to parade in or outside the city and declaring that "any such procession or gathering of four men will be looked upon and treated as an unlawful assembly and dispersed by force of arms if necessary." This proclamation was read out at various places in the city, in the course of the progress through the streets of a column of troops led by Brigadier-General Dyer personally, who left his quarters about 9 a.m. for this purpose and returned to them about 1-30 p.m. About an hour before his return to his quarters in Ram Bagh Brigadier-General Dyer had heard that despite his proclamation it was intended to hold a large meeting at Jallianwala Bagh at 4-30 that afternoon, and at 4 p.m. he received a message that a crowd of about 1,000 had already assembled there. Shortly after 4 p.m. Brigadier-General Dyer marched from Ram Bagh with picketing parties (as he had previously determined to picket the main gates of the city) and with a special party consisting of 50 Indian Infantry armed with rifles, 40 Indian Infantry armed only with "Kukris" (type of sword), and two armoured cars. He proceeded straight to Jallianwala Bagh dropping his picket parties *en route* and on arrival marched his infantry through a narrow lane into the Bagh and deployed them immediately right and left of the entrance. The armoured cars he left outside, as the lane was too narrow to admit them. Having deployed his troops Brigadier-General Dyer at once gave orders to open fire and continued a controlled fire on the dense crowd facing him in the enclosure (which he estimated at about 5,000 persons) for some 10 minutes until his ammunition supply was at the point of exhaustion. 1,650 rounds of .303 mark VI ammunition were fired. The fatal casualties as the result of this action are believed to be 379; the number wounded has not been exactly ascertained, but is estimated by Lord Hunter's Committee at possibly three times the number of deaths. Immediately after giving orders to cease fire, Brigadier-General Dyer marched his troops back to Ram Bagh. The reasons given by General Dyer for the severity and duration of his fire are stated as follows in his written statement furnished to the General Staff (16th Indian Division) and subsequently laid before Lord Hunter's Committee: "We cannot be very brave unless we be possessed of a greater fear. I had considered the matter from every point of view. My duty and my military instincts told me to fire. My conscience was also clear on that point. What faced me was, what on the morrow would be the 'Danda Fauj' (this, which may be translated as bludgeon army, was the name given to themselves by the rioters in Lahore). I fired and continued to fire until the crowd dispersed, and I consider this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread

(Continued on page 7.)

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Lord Hunter's report is issued in a bulky volume of 200 pages with appendices, containing maps and statistics. One hundred pages are devoted to the majority report, signed by the five English members, and sixty pages to the minority report, by the three Indian members. The report deals fully with each district and contains a chronological statement of events in the Punjab from March to August with details of each disturbance, damage to property, railways, etc. The approximate damage in the Punjab is estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs. (?)

Responsibility of Satyagraha.

Both English and Indian members broadly agree in their views of the outstanding causes and principal events leading to the outbreaks. They consider the Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience movement, of Mr. Gandhi responsible for undermining the law-abiding instincts of the population at a time when these instincts were strained to the uttermost by economic distress, war weariness, anxiety as to the political future of India, apprehension as to the Turkish peace terms and agitation against the policy of the Government of India in pressing forward and passing the Rowlatt Act. They do not consider that the recruiting methods employed in the Punjab had anything to do with the unrest in that province, but they point out the contrast between the awakening aspirations of India and the restrictions upon liberty inseparable from the war and post-war periods. The Indian members also refer to the belief that the administration of the Punjab was unsympathetic in its attitude towards these aspirations. With the exception of Jallianwala Bagh and certain minor incidents, both the Indian and English members generally agree in justifying the firing done by the police and military. They agree in pronouncing unfavourably upon General Dyer's handling of the Jallianwala Bagh meeting and upon certain of the orders passed in the course of the administration of Martial Law. They agree in exonerating the Government of India from all blame.

The Difference.

The Indian and the English members differ in their view as to the precise nature of the disorders, as to the wisdom of introducing and continuing Martial Law, to the justification for the policy pursued by the Punjab Government while the troubles were on and as to the gravity and proper appreciation of certain happening on the broad question of the nature of the disturbances.

"Open Rebellion."

The English members emphatically state that "open rebellion" is their only suitable description, possessing as they did, a public and general object namely, an attempt to paralyse the arm of Government by extensive destruction of Government buildings and means of communication. "The element of rebellion," the English members say, 'as distinct from mere riot on the one hand and from political opposition to Government on the other, can be traced throughout. In what sense it may be considered to lack openness we have failed to discover." They consider that the nature of the movement is not affected by the omission of the mobs to seize firearms, since implements appropriate to the work of destruction, were never lacking. They lay stress upon the gravity of the menace to communications and upon seditious language used by mobs and violent posters exhibited in certain places.

An exaggerated View.

The Indian members, however, while admitting that the acts of the mobs may amount to waging war in the legal sense, object to the description of the disorders, as "open rebellion" implies a rising for the purpose of turning out the British Government, which was not the intention of the rioters. They say, "we are unable to agree in the view that the riots in the Punjab were in the nature of a rebellion. To suggest that they had elements of a revolution and might have rapidly developed into one, is, we venture to say, an exaggerated view of the events which is not justified." They do not share the view of the English members as to the extreme gravity of the attacks upon railways, telegraph and bridges, but point out to the omission of the mobs to look for swords and guns, further stressing the entire absence of evidence regarding any antecedent conspiracy as a mainspring of the disorders.

Martial Law.

There is a further difference of opinion concerning the necessity for the imposition and continuance of Martial Law. The English members think that it was difficult, probably unsafe, not to assume at the time that the outbreaks were the work of a definite organisation and that it would have been imprudent to treat the different occurrences as independent and isolated riots. "In our opinion," they say, "the situation which had arisen in the Punjab was one of extreme gravity and the authorities were justified in declaring Martial Law and partially superseding the ordinary tribunals in the different districts to which Martial Law was applied." They further consider that those responsible for the maintenance of Martial Law gave careful and considerable judgment which cannot be criticised to its continuance.

Indian members censure Punjab govt.

On the other hand, the Indian members censure the Punjab Government for assuming the disorders to be a rebellion and for persuading itself rather easily that Martial Law was necessary. They state that Martial Law came into existence when the crisis was past, at a time when the situation afforded no justification for it. They declare that its imposition for preventive punitive purposes is constitutionally unjustifiable, further objecting to its continuance as "wholly unnecessary."

Tributes to Messrs. Barron and Chatfield.

The report investigates in detail the origin and course of the disturbances in various localities. Both Indian and English members are in complete agreement respecting events in Delhi and Bombay, holding that the measures taken by the authorities were reasonable and paying tribute to the conduct of Mr. Barron, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Mr. Chatfield, the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Restrictions on Mr. Gandhi.

The Indian members are not quite so confident as the English members as to the merit of restriction placed upon Mr. Gandhi's movements, but they admit the possibility that developments dangerous to the public peace might have ensued from his presence at Delhi and in the Punjab.

Amritsar.

Regarding Amritsar, the English members hold that the outbreak was anti-Government at every stage, hostility to Government quickly merging into antipathy for Europeans as such and culminating on April 10th in the brutal murder of five inoffensive persons and savage assault on others.

The Indian members think that the anti-European sentiment developed subsequent to the firing of April 10, but do not dissent from the view that the firing was necessary.

"Grave error."

The English members approve the action of the authorities prior to April 13 considering it impossible that "de facto" Martial Law could fail to result from the happenings of April 10. But, while admitting the difficulties of the situation, they consider that General Dyer's conduct at the Jallianwalla Bagh is open to criticism in two respects, first, that he fired without warning and second, in that he continued firing too long. They do not believe that the mob would have dispersed if warned and consider that firing would have been necessary in any case. They consider that General Dyer through a mistaken belief, that continued firing would be justified by the effect produced in other places committed a grave error in firing too long. They find no grounds for believing that this action saved the situation and averted a second mutiny, but they do not think that General Dyer can be blamed for not attending to the wounded as they are not convinced any one was exposed to unnecessary (?) for want of medical attention.

"Inhuman and un-British."

This opinion is not shared by the Indian members, who while agreeing in the condemnation of General Dyer's action take a graver view, of the whole incident, stigmatizing his conduct as inhuman and un-British.

Regarding outbreaks in other towns of the Punjab, both English and Indian members agree generally upon the dangers inseparable from their employment and the difficulties of justifying every detail of the action taken. The Indian members emphasise that difficulty, object to certain specific incidents and further regard unjustifiable some of the firing done at Chuharkhana and Sheikhupura.

Martial Law Tribunals.

In considering the working of the courts set up to try offenders, the English members admit the trial to have been lengthy, detailed and careful, but regard it as inexpedient not to have sent some of the accused, notably Mr. Kitchlew and Mr. Satyapal before the ordinary courts. They note that the necessity for making excessive reductions in the ordinary sentences could have been lessened in the case of minor offenders charged, had they not been pressed before the Tribunals when established, left the tribunals no option but to pass sentences of the severest kind. They think that while the number of persons arrested and detained without being brought to trial was regrettably large, the very difficulty of arrest, and investigation was on the whole not done badly nor oppressively.

The Indian members here defer regarding the working of the courts and the methods of arrest as "unsatisfactory."

All members are agreed in commenting unfavourably upon the exclusion of outside lawyers from the Punjab and in considering that the sentences of flogging were too numerous, having regard to the strong public sentiment which exists in India against corporal punishment.

Crawling Order Condemned

Regarding the general administration of Martial Law, the English members object that it should have assumed such an intensive form, further condemning certain of the orders as injudicious and calculated to cause unnecessary inconvenience to the civil population. They object to General Dyer's order, that any one desiring to traverse the street where Miss Sherwood was brutally assaulted, should crawl. They also object to the orders passed at Gujranwala and Kasur relative, to (*sic*). The orders passed in Lahore against students are condemned as unnecessarily severe and serving no useful purpose. On all these matters the Indian members take a more serious view than the English members, considering these orders and some others "indefensible, unjustifiable, calculated to humiliate Indians to punish alike innocent and guilty and to foment racial bitterness."

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

The following is the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State.

POLITICAL.

To

The Right Hon. EDWIN MONTAGU,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
Dated Simla, the 3rd May, 1920.

Sir,

We submit for your information and for any orders His Majesty's Government may desire to issue the report which was presented on the 8th March, 1920, by the Disorders Committee, together with our review of the report and our conclusions thereon. In the ordinary course the report would have been published with a resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, but we consider the subject so important that after discussion with you we have decided that it is best to communicate to you our views and findings on the report for the information of His Majesty's Government. We desire to add that our views and conclusions are unanimous, except on those points wher the dissent of our Hon. Colleague, Mr. Shafi, has been expressly indicated. We may also state that our Hon. Colleague, Sir George Lowndes, now on leave concurred in all the conclusions we had reached up to the time of his departure.

2. In Resolution No. 2168, dated the 14th October, 1919, the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State appointed a Committee to investigate the disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and the Punjab, their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them. The Hon. Lord Hunter, lately Solicitor-General for Scotland and now Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, was appointed President of the Committee, which consisted of the following Members:—

(1) The Hon. Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

(2) The Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., I.C.S., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

(3) Major General Sir George Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.A., Commanding the Peshawar Division.

(4) The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan, B.A., Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

(5) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Smith, Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

(6) Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt., Advocate of the High Court, Bombay.

(7) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Muntazim-ud-Doula, M.A., L.L.M. (Cantb.), Bar-at-law, Member for Appeals, Gwalior State.

The Committee began its sittings on the 29th October, 1919, and after hearing evidence at Delhi, Lahore, Ahmedabad, and Bombay finished its labours in the first week of March 1920, when its report was presented to the Government of India.

Before reviewing the findings of the Committee we desire to make some preliminary observations regarding the scope of the enquiry the procedure followed by the committee in recording evidence, and the general character of its conclusions.

3. In order to obtain a general view of the character of the disturbances and of the scope of the enquiry it will be useful to explain briefly the relative geographical position of the chief centres of disorder and to refer to a few salient dates which indicate the sequence of events in point of time. It was at Delhi—the Capital of India and from its historical and commercial importance a determining factor of considerable weight in the attitude of the rest of Northern India—that disturbances first occurred on the 30th March. They were of such a character as required the use of the military to restore order and before this was achieved it became necessary to fire twice on the mob. On the 10th April violent rioting took place at Amritsar and Lahore in the Punjab, and at Ahmedabad in the Presidency of Bombay and distinct unrest manifested itself in a minor degree at places as far distant at Calcutta and Bombay. Lahore is a city of 230,000 inhabitants and the capital of the Punjab. Amritsar which is 20 miles east of Lahore is a town of more than 150,000 inhabitants and of great commercial importance. Ahmedabad has a population of roughly 280,000 and is an industrial town where 78 mills are located. The distances respectively of Lahore, Amritsar and Ahmedabad from Delhi are roughly 300, 280 and, 540 miles. The situation in the Punjab after the 10th April rapidly deteriorated and martial law was proclaimed on the 15th April in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar, and shortly after in three other districts. About two weeks later a thunder cloud on the frontier burst and the mobilization of troops for the Afghan war began on the 4th May. This seriously affected the general situation in the Punjab and it was not found possible to withdraw martial law from all the districts concerned before the 12th June nor from railway lands till a later date. These were briefly the events which with their causes and consequences formed the subject matter of the Committee's enquiry.

CONGRESS TABOO.

4. The next point to which the Government of India wish to advert is the decision of the All-India Congress Committee to abstain from presenting evidence before the Committee of Enquiry. As explained by Lord Hunter in his letter of the 8th March forwarding the report of the Committee, all

(Continued on page 10.)

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

(Continued from page 9.)

persons desirous of giving evidence were invited to submit their names and addresses, together with a brief memorandum of the points on which they desired to give evidence, and it was left to the Committee to decide what evidence they would hear. Lord Hunter has described the circumstances in which the Congress Committee declined after the 12th November further to assist the Committee of Enquiry by appearing before it and tendering evidence, the offer which the same body made on the 30th December to produce their evidence and re-open the enquiry, and the reasons which led Lord Hunter to reject that offer. We believe that Lord Hunter's account of the matter will convince all reasonable people that his decision was fully justified. The point, however, which we wish to emphasize and it is one which was present to Lord Hunter's mind also—is this, that the material placed at the disposal of the Committee and the evidence laid before it covered the whole field of enquiry. The official witnesses fully disclosed all they knew regarding the events in which they had participated and placed before the Committee all correspondence and other documentary evidence which had any bearing on the nature of the outbreak, the suppression of the disturbances, or the administration of martial law. It is a matter of regret to Government that this was not supplemented by the additional evidence which the Congress Committee had collected and that the evidence which has since been published by that body has not therefore been subjected to examination by an impartial tribunal. They are doutful however whether it would have made any substantial difference to the general picture placed before the Committee, although it might have thrown further light on particular incidents. With regard to the firing at Jallianwala Bagh, on which the attention of the public both at Home and in India has been so largely concentrated since December last, the Committee had the most ample materials for judgment and further evidence would have contributed nothing to their knowledge of the facts.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

5. The Committee have now submitted their recommendations in the form of a majority and minority report. Th majority report is signed by the President and four members of Committee, Mr. Justice Rankin, General Barrow, and Messrs. Rice and Smith. The minority report is signed by Sir C. H. Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narain and Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan. While two reports have been submitted, it is a matter of satisfaction to the Government of India that most of the findings of fact are unanimous and that in spite of differences of opinion as to the conclusions to be deduced therefrom there is considerable common ground in this respect also. That common ground covers the whole of the events in Delhi and the Bombay Presidency. It also covers much of the narrative of events and the causes of the disturbances in the Punjab. Nor is the divergence in the Punjab findings altogether basic. It is partly one of degree, partly one of essential difference. Certain measures adopted in the suppression of the disturbances and the administration of martial law are condemned in both reports but with varying degrees of severity. This remark applies in particular to the joint condemnation of the firing at Jallianwala Bagh The most important point on which there is an essential difference of opinion relates to the introduction of martial law in the Punjab. While the majority find that a state of rebellion existed, necessitating or justifing the adoption of that measure, the minority consider that the disorders did not amount to rebellion and that the disturbances might have been suppressed and order restored without abrogating the control of the civil authorities of calling in military force save as auxiliary to the civil power.

MAJORITY REPORT.

6. It will be convenient to explain at this stage the arrangement which has been followed in the reports. The first seven chapters of the majority report are devoted to accounts of the disturbances in Delhi, the Bombay Presidency, and the Punjab districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur. In each case the majority briefly review the disturbances and record their findings on the propriety of the measures adopted to check them and to restore order. In Chapter VIII they describe the wiedspread attacks on communications which have an important bearing on the general nature of the disorders. In Chapter IX they discuss the causes of the disturbances with more particular reference to the Punjab. Chapter X contains a brief description of the stages in the introduction of martial law. In Chapter XI the reasons for the introduction and continuance of martial law are considered while Chapter XII is devoted to a criticism of the administration of martial law.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report follows a somewhat different plan of arrangement. Chapter I sets forth the general extent of the minority's agreement or disagreement with the findings of the majority. The nature and causes of the disorders are discussed in Chapter II. The justification for the introduction and the continuance of martial law in the Punjab is examined in Chapter III. Chapter IV is devoted to the firing at Jallianwala Bagh. The administration of martial law is discussed in Chapter V, the use of armoured trains and aeroplanes in Chapter VI and the working of the martial law courts in Chapter VII.

Although it might have been more convenient to review at the outset the findings of the Committee regarding the causes and nature of the disturbances, we are reluctant to depart from the general plan of comparing its findings with those of the minority. We accordingly propose to examine the report chapter by chapter, to state our conclusions on the findings of the majority and minority more particularly where these differ, and finally to explain the action which in our judgment should be taken on the report.

DELHI DISTURBANCES.

7. Chapter I deals with the disturbances at Delhi. The Committee are unanimous in finding that the authorities handled the situation in an inadequate and reasonable manner, that there was no provocative or unnecessary display of military force, and that the firing was justified on the three occasions on which it was found necessary to resort to this extreme measure. The actual collisions between the police and mobs are found to be the by-products of the Satyagraha movement. The majority recognise that Mr. Gandhi's visit to Delhi after the first outbreak, if not prevented, would have been a serious embarrassment to the executive authorities there and might well have proved a source of great danger. The minority, while doubtful of the expediency of his exclusion and while thinking that his presence might have had a beneficial result, do not deny the possibility of developments endangering the public peace. The only criticism passed by the Committee on the measures adopted by the local authorities is that the Deputy Commissioner made a mistake in enrolling a number of leading citizens as special constables, though as they point out, these persons were not called on to render any services.

We accept these conclusions and have perused with satisfaction the commendation which has been bestowed by the Committee on the handling of the situation by the local officers. We do not consider that any blame attaches to the Deputy Commissioner for his appointment of special constables, as he acted in accordance with the established practice. We have, however, decided to address local Governments on the question whether the orders now obtaining on the subject in the various provinces require modification or revision. This is the more necessary as it appears that leading citizens were enrolled as special constables at other disturbed centres besides Delhi

The Government of India consider that the events described in this chapter have an important bearing on the rest of the report, for they were the first fruits of the Satyagraha movement, the first collision between the forces of order and the adherents of the passive resistance or civil disobedience movement. The behaviour of the crowd on the 30th March, which rendered it necessary for the military and police to fire on two occasions cannot be ascribed to any action taken against Mr. Gandhi or local politicians. Such action has been pleaded in excuse of later mob excesses, but the internment order against Mr. Gandhi was not passed till ten days after the first outbreak of disorder at Delhi.

BOMBAY TROUBLES.

8. Chapter II gives an account of the disturbances in the Bombay Presidency. They were confined to Ahmedabda City and Viramgam in the Ahmedabad district, to Nadiad in the Kaira district, and to Bombay City. Viramgam is a town of 200,000 inhabitants 40 miles distant from Ahmedabad, and Nadiad, which has a population of 30,000 is 29 miles from the same city. By far the most serious outbreak of disorder occurred in Ahmedabad which is the home of Mr. Gandhi and may be described as the birth place of the Satyagraha movement. The disturbances began on the 10th April as soon as the people of Ahmedabad heard of the action, taken against Mr. Gandhi, and were not finally checked till the 14th, although military assistance was called in from the afternoon of the 10th. It is not necessary to follow the report of the Committee into the details of the disturbances and measures taken to quell them but it is important to notice that for two days mob law reigned in the city and the excesses committed included two atrocious murders, brutal assaults on Europeans and Government officers, and the total destruction of the courts and other Government buildings. The efforts of the police and the military to protect the city and restore order were not successful till the military commander, with the concurrnce of the District Magistrate, issued a proclamation on the 12th April, warning all people that any gathering of over ten individuals collected at one spot would be fired at, and that any single individual seen outside any house between 7 p.m., and 6 a.m., who did not stop when challenged would be shot. The last occasion on which the troops fired was mid-day of the 13th April and the Committee find that there was not in fact any firing without warning nor was any person fired on, who was not either rioting or encouraging rioters. The outbreak came to an end abruptly on the 14th April and its cessation is ascribed partly to the effects of this proclamation and partly to the return of Mr. Gandhi who, be it said to his credit, used his influence with the people to assist the authorities in restoring order. During the disturbances telegraph wires were cut at eight places in Ahmedabad and at fourteen places outside, and the property to the value of nine lakhs of rupees was destroyed. The number of rounds fired by the armed police and the troops was 748, and the number of ascertained casualties amongst the rioters was 28 killed and 123 wounded. The majority report comments thus on the measures taken to suppress the outbreak:—"We are of opinion that the measures taken by the authorities to deal with the disturbances were appropriate. The use of military force was unavoidable and the rioters alone were responsible for the casualties which ensued. The control of the city was in the hands of the military for less than two days and this has been referred to as a period of martial law. But beyond maintaining order and issuing the proclamation on the 12th April, the military authorities did not interfere with matters of administration. The so-called martial law orders were drastic: but the situation was most serious. The belief that all groups of more than ten men would be fired on without warning did much to restore order, and it appears that this instruction was not in fact literally carried out. We think that the troops behaved with praiseworthy restraint in most trying circumstances, and that the military action taken was not excessive. The Bombay Government have informed us that the behaviour of the military during the period that they were stationed in the city was exemplary. Our investigation leads to the same conclusion."

VIRAMGAM.

9. The outbreak at Viramgam was marked by the same ferocity as in Ahmedabad, by arson, murder, the destruction of Government property, and attacks on railway and telegraph communications. The fury of the mob culminated in the savage murder of Mr. Madhavlal, a magisterial officer, who after a relentless pursuit was dragged from a house where he had taken refuge to the public road, soaked in kerosine oil and burnt alive beneath piles of public records, his body being completely incinerated. The outbreak began on the morning of the 12th April and was not finally suppressed till troops arrived from Ahmedabad late on the evening of that day. The Committee find that the total ascertained casualties amongst the rioters were six killed and eleven wounded and that the value of the property destroyed by the mob exceeded two lakhs of rupees. They commend the conduct of the armed police who behaved with spirit and and kept off the mob from the public offices for six hours. They consider that the force used against the rioters by the armed police and by the armed peons of the Salt Department under Mr. Caldecott was certainly not excessive, and say indeed that if greater force could have been applied at an earlier stage an atrocious murder and much destruction of property might have been prevented. They express regret that the murderers of Mr. Madhavlal could not be brought to justice for want of adequate identification.

NADIAD.

10. In Nadiad the chief incident was an attempt to wreck a train which was conveying British troops to Ahmedabad. The train was derailed but had a miraculous escape, as it was brought to a stand before running down a steep embankment. Several attacks were made on railway and telegraph communications, but no collision occurred between the people and the troops who were sent there as a precautionary measure.

11. In Bombay City attempts were made to create disturbances when news came of the exclusion of Mr. Gandhi from the Punjab and Delhi, but the situation was well handled by the police and the military, and with the arrival of Mr. Gandhi the disorder subsided. As the Committee were informed by the Bombay Government, "the disturbances were attended by no fatal casualties or extensive destruction of public or private property. There was no suspension of the normal course of administration or of civil control over law and order. Offences committed in the course of the disturbances were dealt with by the permanent magisterial courts. There was no serious dislocation for any considerable time of the normal life of the city."

12. The minority accept the majority report in respect of all the disturbances in the Bombay Presidency, although they consider it almost certain that the unfortunate events at Ahmedabad and elsewhere would not have taken place but for the orders passed against Mr. Gandhi, and add that according to the official evidence his influence on arrival was fully thrown on the side of law and order. They acknowledge the discretion and judgment displayed by Mr. Chatfield, the Collector of Ahmedabad, in dealing with a sudden and grave outburst of mobfury, and compliment the local Government in the following terms: "The manner in which the Bombay Government, while firmly taking adequate steps for the maintenance of peace and order in the city of Bombay and Ahmedabad and other places, avoided taking measures likely to cause public irritation and leave bitterness behind, displayed to our mind creditable statesmanship."

13. We accept the unanimous findings of the Committee regarding the disorders in the Bombay Presidency. We also endorse the opinions which have been expressed regarding the valuable services of the local officers and the admirable behaviour of the troops engaged in the suppression of the disturbances In this despatch it is impossible to review in detail the various outrages recorded in the report. A perusal of that document is necessary to appreciate correctly the cruelty of the mob, which was immediately directed against Europeans and Government servants. We desire to place on record our deep sympathy with all those who suffered at the hands of the mob and in particular with the relations of the magistrate and two police officers who were done to death in so dastardly a manner. Steps have already been taken to make provision for the dependents of these persons and to ensure adequate recognition of the services of those officers and others who rendered valuable assistance in this serious outbreak.

AMRITSAR.

14. In Chapter III the Committee turn to the Punjab and deal first with the disturbances in the Amritsar district. They begin by describing the unrest and ferment which prevailed in Amritsar city prior to the 10th of April, on which date the first outbreak of disorder occurred. On the 9th the Deputy Commissioner received the orders of the local Government for the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal to Dharmsala. The action of the Deputy Commissioner in carrying out these orders quickly and quietly is approved and the precaution of concentrating seventy-five armed police at the kotwali (police station) is commended as wise. The subsequent breakdown of this arrangement is not held to be due to any want of foresight on the part of the local officers. The Committee comment, however, on the failure to warn the European residents in the city of the danger of their position, observing that this omission seems inconsistent with the precautions taken for the evacuation of the women and children. At the same time they recognise the impossibility of predicting such an outburst of murderous antipathy against Europeans as actually occurred.

When the news of the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal became known, an excited and angry crowd attempted to make their way to the civil lines. The Committee find that the Deputy Commissioner was right in preventing the crowd from proceeding further in this direction, and that the firing which was ordered to secure this object was completely justified and in no way exceeded the requirements of the occasion. Similarly on the second occasion on which firing was ordered at the Hall Bridge they justify the action taken and agree that the necessity of the occasion was not exceeded.

15. The Committee then describe the violent excesses which were committeed by the mob in the city. At the National Bank the manager and assistant manager were brutally beaten to death: their bodies were burnt under piles of furniture, and the building itself was sacked, set on fire, and completely gutted, while the bank godowns were looted of their contents. The Alliance Bank was next attacked and its manager was cruelly murdered, being flung from the balcony on to the street where his body was burnt under a stack of furniture soaked in kerosene oil. The building itself was spared, presumably because it was Indian-owned. The Committee condemn the police at the kotwali for failing to take steps to prevent these outrages, holding that the officers in charge might have prevented them but failed either to grasp, or to attempt to cope with their responsibility. The Chartered Bank which was also attacked escaped through police intervention. The Town Hall and post office were burnt and the telegraph office attacked but saved by the jemadar of the station guard who fired on the mob. The Committee hold the firing at the telegraph office to be justifiable. They proceed to describe the looting of the goods station, the murders of Guard Robinson and Sergeant Rowlands, the murderous attacks on Mr. Bennett and Miss Sherwood, the determined search for Mrs. Easdon, the burning of various buildings including the Indian Christian Church, and the persistent efforts to injure communications and isolate Amritsar. The mob violence is described as anti-Government and anti-European and the gravity of the situation is made abundantly clear. In the course of a single day property to the value of seventeen lakhs of rupees was destroyed.

16. Later that day reinforcements in the shape of troops arrived and in the evening the Commissioner of the Division gave verbal instructions to the commanding officer that as the situation was beyond civil control he, as senior military officer should take such steps as the military situation demanded. On the evening of the 11th the Commissioner left for Lahore and General Dyer arrived at Amritsar where he took over charge of the troops. The Deputy Commissioner made over formal charge to him at midnight of that day. Generally speaking, the Committee find no serious ground for criticism in regard to the action taken before the 13th April. The general conclusion of the Committee is that between the 10th and 12th the civil authorities had become powerless and that the state of affairs on the 11th was inevitably leading to a state of *de facto* martial law, that the authorities were justified in the measures which they took to suppress disorder, including the cutting off of light and water supplies, and that they acted wisely in not attempting to take sterner and more resolute action to regain control within the city on the 11th and 12th.

17. The minority say that they are in general agreement with the statement of facts set out in Chapter III of the majority report, except where they specifically differ. They agree that all the firing which took place on the 10th April was justified and they differ on one point only. While the majority say that the firing at the bridge was in no sense the cause of the mob excesses of the 10th, the minority hold that, although the excesses were altogether inexcusable and without justification, the mob had not any previous fixed intention of committing excesses, but after the firing lost their heads and were seized by a mad frenzy to commit nefarious deeds.

ABDICATION OF CIVIL AUTHORITY.

18. We desire at this point to review the situation and the measures taken at Amritsar up to and including the 12th April. We endorse the finding of the Committee that the situation was one of great difficulty and consider that the action taken by the authorities was generally justified. We think, however, it is to be regretted that the civil authorities considered it incumbent upon them, before the proclamation of martial law, to hand over control to the military in such terms as to suggest that they did not intend to exercise supervision or guidance over the action of the military commander. The result was to place the latter in a position of great difficulty and to impose upon him a grave responsibility which, in the opinion of the Government of India, should have continued to be shared by the civil authorities up to a later stage. It is not clear who was actually responsible for the complete abdication of civil authority, but the Government of India propose to make further enquiry into this matter and to pass such orders as may be necessary.

A „GRAVE ERROR."

19. The Committee next deal with the events at Jallianwala Bagh on the 13th. They describe the place and give a full account of all the facts and circumstances of the firing, stating the number of rounds fired—1,650, and the extent of the casualties, the dead being estimated at 379 and the wounded at three times that number. They criticise General Dyer adversely on two grounds, (1) that he opened fire without warning, and (2) that he went on firing after the crowd had begun to disperse. On the first point, they say that the only person who can judge whether notice should properly be given on such an occasion is the military officer concerned. The Committee point out however that General Dyer does not suggest the existence of an emergency justifying his decision to fire on the crowd without warning. He stated before the Committee that his mind was made up as he came along that if his orders were disobeyed he was going to fire at once. They think it distinctly improbable that the crowd would have dispersed without being fired on, as most of those present had assembled in direct defiance of a proclamation. Nevertheless they say that notice would have afforded those who had assembled in ignorance of the proclamation and others an opportunity to leave the assembly. In continuing to fire as long as he did, even after the crowd had begun to disperse, General Dyer, in the opinion of the Committee, committed a grave error, though they consider that he honestly believed on the information then before him and his appreciation of the existing military situation that he was called upon to take this sep in the discharge of his duty. They find further that it was his intention to create a moral effect throughout the Punjab and they condemn this as a

(Continued on page 11.)

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO LONDON.

INVITED BY MILNER COMMISSION

BRITISH INTENTIONS BEING ENQUIRED INTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, May, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 26.

Cairo.—Zaglul Pasha has telegraphed from Paris that the Milner Mission has invited the Egyptian delegation to London to discuss the principles on the basis of accord between Egypt and Britain.

Before going to London the Delegation has appointed representatives to ascertain the intentions of Britain with regard to the Egyptian aspirations for complete independence.

ARCHBISHOP OF DAMAUN AND PRIMATE OF GOA.

RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, May, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 26.

Rome, May 24th.—The Archbishop of Damau was to-day received in audience by the Pope who conversed with much interest abou Church matters in India and authorised the archishop to send the Apostolic Benediction the clergy and the faithful of his diocese.

The Pope also received the Primate of Goa with whom he conversed on the subject Portuguese territories in India.

CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGISTS IN LONDON.

SUGGESTION OF SOME MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, May, 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 26.

In connection with the Congress of Entomologists in London next week "The Times" urges that simple measures, such as isolation of a patients and draining of pools which have banished malaria from the Panama and Khartoum should be made obligatory throughout the colonies.

NON-FERROUS MINING IN UNITED KINGDOM

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 26.

The report of the Committee on Conditions and Possibilities of Non-Ferrous Mining in the United Kingdom recommends centralisation in one organisation of departmental duties relating to non-ferrous mining and urges that the organisation should immediately undertake geological and statistical work. It also recommends adoption of the 1914 Commission's proposals relative to the health and safety of workers in the mines and a compulsory deposit with the Department of Mines of the surface and underground plans of all the mines on the lines of the South African practice in regard to which Mr. Lionel Phillips and Major Trevor gave very valuable evidence.

The report further suggests that the abovementioned organisation should undertake "certain functions which in the Dominions are regarded as falling within the scope of the Government although never so regarded in the United Kingdom" for instance, advice regarding development and also improvement of the existing methods. The most important recommendation is that the Government should take powers analogous to those of the Dominions to extend financial assistance to the mines to enable them to tide over their difficulties and undertake the approved exploration and development.

COMING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ITS PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 26.

It is announced that the international conference convened by the League of Nations to meet before the end of the year will elaborate measures guaranteeing freedom of communications and transport between individual members of the League as covenanted. The Conference will establish a permanent organisation of international Communications for co-ordination of efforts of dividual countries which organisation is essential for the reestablishment of commercial exchanges and economic restoration of the world.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

LOSS INCURRED UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 26.

Washington.—The Railroad Administration reports the gross loss of nine hundred million dollars on the working of the railways under Government control.

BOLSHEVIST INVASION OF PERSIA.

DUTY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"DRIBLET POLICY FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 26.

The "Daily Chronicle" dealing with the Bolshevist invasion of Persia deprecates over hasty alarm and expresses the opinion that an eventual Bolshevist advance must be expected.

The small British and Persian forces in North Persia will be unable to prevent it and therefore the British Government must promptly and carefully review the questions of our responsibilities and resources to deal with them and the cost of any effective effort must be weighed against the interests involved. The paper emphasises that any "driblet" policy is foredoomed to failure. It would be better to withdraw outright than to meddle on an inadequate scale. We want no more Khartoum or Kut episodes.

PERSIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 27.

The Persian Foreign minister has arrived in London and is conferring with the Foreign Office officials regarding the Bolshevist landing in Persia. In this connection, the situation remains unchanged. The Bolshevists have removed Denikin's fleet to Baku.

The report of a second Bolshevist landing near Enzeli is unfounded. There are at present no indications that the Bolshevists contemplate advance from Enzeli. It is believed that they have accomplished their end, namely the taking possession of Denikin's fleet.

BOLSHEVIST INTENTION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ASSURANCE OF ABSENCE OF HOSTILE AMBITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 26.

A Teheran message to "The Times" says that the Governor-General of Ghilan interviewed Kozanoff, the commander of the Bolshevist Fleet at Enzeli who announced his inability to give an answer regarding the Bolshevists' intentions but repeated the assurance that they entertained no hostile ambitions.

ITALY'S WAR ANNIVERSARY

HOOLIGANS AND POLICE FIRE ON ON EACH OTHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 26.

ROME.—During a demonstration by students celebrating Italy's entry into war police attempted to move the demonstrators on whereupon a gang of hooligans fired at the police with revolvers and the police replied. Four of the police were killed and two seriously wounded. Among the civilians one was killed and nine were wounded.

SPA CONFERENCE.

POSTPONEMENT SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 26.

An Allied note has been presented to the German Government suggesting the postponement of the Spa Conference to June 21st in view of the German elections. The note emphasises the undesirability of the conference being distracted and delayed by external preoccupations if held at an earlier date.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

ORDER FOR TIN-PLATE MILLS TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 26.

It is stated that contracts for the erection of six tinplate mills for Tata Iron and Steel Company have gone to America because of the South Yales prices being prohibitive involving an additional expenditure of twenty thousand sterling.

Bagdad.—25.—The Shah arrived at Karbala yesterday afternoon, being met eight miles outside the town by a deputation of the Ulima and receiving ovation. Eighty-five sheep were slaughtered as His Majesty passed through the town. The Shah walked through cheering crowds to the shrine in the evening

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

(Continued from page 10.)

mistaken conception of his duty. As regards General Dyer's failure to attend to the wounded, they say that he had a very small force with him and, as he explained the hospitals were open and no application was made to him for help. In conclusion, they do not accept the view that General Dyer's action saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to the mutiny.

"INHUMAN AND UN-BRITISH."

20. In dealing with the events of Jallianwala Bagh, the minority find that the notice prohibiting the meeting was not adequately published and they criticise General Dyer severely, (1) for suggesting that he would have made use of machine guns if they could have been brought into action, (2) for opening fire without warning and continuing after the crowd had begun to disperse until his ammunition was spent, (3) for firing not merely to disperse the crowd but to punish it and to produce a moral effect in the Punjab, and (4) for assuming that the crowd before him consisted of the persons guilty of the outrages of the 10th. They maintain that it is immaterial whether General Dyer thought he was doing right or not and that the plea of military necessity will not avail him, as this plea is always used in justification of Prussian atrocities. They do not agree with the majority that it was probable that the crowd could not have been dispersed without firing, citing General Dyer himself in support of their opinion: and they describe his action as inhuman and un-British and as having caused great disservice to British rule in India. They attribute his conduct to a fixed idea that India must be ruled by force and they condemn his action in not taking steps for the removal of the dead and the care of the wounded. Finally, they criticise the failure of the Punjab Government to ascertain without delay the number of casualties. It should be here stated that the result of official enquiries which included a careful scrutiny of the information gathered by the Sewa Samiti, (a Social Service Society) places the figures at 379 killed and 192 wounded. It is almost certain that the latter figure omits many who were only slightly wounded, but as an estimate of the more serious casualties the combined figure is probably nearer the truth than any estimate based only on a rule of proportion, such as that stated by General Dyer in his evidence before the Committee to be not beyond the bounds of possibility.

21. The difference in the measure of condemnation of General Dyer by the majority and the minority and the attention which has been directed to the events at Jallianwala Bagh both in England and in India, necessitate a careful examination by Government of the extent to which General Dyer should be held to be blameworthy. Looking to the specific findings on which the condemnation of his action is based, we consider that the orders prohibiting assemblies should have been promulgated more widely and in particular that notices might have been posted up at Jallianwala Bagh, which had become a favourite assembly ground for political meetings. We think also that notice might have been given at the Baisakhi fair where many people from villages in the vicinity had collected. At the same time it is the case that the proclamation was made by beat of drum in the presence of General Dyer himself, and notices were published at nineteen places in the city: it cannot therefore be doubted that most of the residents of Amritsar present at the meeting were aware of the orders and collected in defiance of them.

The Government of India agree with the Committee that General Dyer should have given warning to the crowd before opening fire. It is true that he had only a small force with him and that in view of this circumstance and the previous successes of the forces of disorder it is most improbable that an excited and defiant mob would have dispersed on a mere warning, but those ignorant of the order, including the villagers who had come to visit the Baisakhi fair, and indeed others would have had an opportunity of leaving the assembly if reasonable notice had been given to them. The Government of India agree that there was not such an emergency existing as to render this precaution impossible.

General Dyer's action in continuing to fire on the crowd after it had begun to disperse was, in the opinion of the Government of India, indefensible. He fired continuously for ten minutes during which time 1,650 rounds were expended. It is probable that General Dyer's action so intimidated the lawless elements in the population of Amritsar and neighbouring districts of the Central Punjab as to prevent further manifestations of disorder. The Government of India cannot however accept this as a justification of the continued firing which greatly exceeded the necessity of the occasion. The dispersal of the crowd was indeed a matter of vital importance in view of the situation which then existed in Amritsar and stern measures to effect this end were certainly required. In our opinion however much more restricted military force would have sufficed to produce this effect and General Dyer's action has undoubtedly left behind bitterness of feeling which will take long to pass away. He was no doubt faced with a position of great difficulty: he was apprehensive of Amritsar being isolated and he had before him the danger of allowing mob rule to continne after the terrible events of the 10th. Giving all due weight to these considerations, the deliberate conclusion at which we have arrived is that General Dyer exceeded the reasonable requirements of the case and showed a misconception of his duty which resulted in a lamentable and unnecessary loss of life. Although we are constrained to this decision, we are convinced that General Dyer acted honestly in the belief that he was doing what was right and we think that in the result his action at the time checked the spread of the disturbances to an extent which it is difficult now to estimate. This was the opinion of many intelligent observers in the Punjab. There remains the question of the failure to arrange for medical aid after the firing at Jallianwala Bagh. Here too we must express our great regret that no action was taken either by the civil or the military authorities to remove the dead or give aid to the wounded. The minority criticize Sir Michael O'Dwyer for expressing approval of the action taken at Jallianwala Bagh. On this point the Government of India have little to add to the account given by the late Lieutenant-Governor of the circumstances in which his approval was conveyed, but making every allowance for the difficult position in which Sir Michael O'Dwyer was placed, the Government of India think that he would have acted more wisely if, before expressing any approval of General Dyer's action on this occasion, he had taken steps to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the firing more fully.

We desire to add here that our Honourable Colleague Mr. Shafi agrees generally with the minority in their findings of fact as regards Amritsar and the inferences deduced therefrom, where these differ from the findings and conclusions of the majoirty. He rejects the theory that General Dyer's action at Jallianwala Bagh saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to that of the Mutiny. In his opinion the ditsurbances on and after the 14th of April in the districts of Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur were the results of the commotion caused by the Jallianwala Bagh affair.

VEIL OF SECRECY.

22. We cannot leave this tragic occurrence without adverting to the charge that a veil of secrecy was deliberately thrown around it, the public being left to infer that the sinister policy of concealment has only been foiled by the revelations made before the Committee of enquiry in December last. The insinuation is devoid of foundation. When the outbreaks of disorder occurred, the immediate necessity was to quell them and restore order. At a very early stage his Excellency the Viceroy decided that it was incumbent upon Government to hold an enquiry into the disturbances and the administration of martial law. In this opinion you concurred and in the third week of May in a speech in the House of Commons you made the following announcement:—

"As regards these troubles which I have been describing, as questions have been asked from time to time and resolutions have been moved demanding an enquiry, the Viceroy has always contemplated an enquiry. You cannot have disturbances of this magnitude without an enquiry into the causes and the measures taken to cope with these disturbances, but no announcement has been made of enquiry up to this moment for this reason; let us talk of an enquiry when we have put the fire out."

This announcement is entirely incompatible with the suggestion of a conspiracy on the part of either the Government of India or the Secretary of State to suppress or conceal the details of the occurrence.

As a result of further communications between us the present Committee was appointed. The question of the composition of the Committee received the most careful consideration, as Government were determined that it should be a body of commanding weight and high judicial experience in which perfect confidence could be reposed by the public, both at home and in India. An announcement of the impending appointment of the Committee was made in the Imperial Legislative Council during its autumn session of September last. Apart from a general enquiry of this character the question whether the investigation of particular incidents should be deferred till the Committee assembled or should form the subject of preliminary proceedings had been carefully considered. Finally, however, we decided with your concurrence that such preliminary enquiries were inadvisable.

In considering whether preliminary enquires should be held, the case of Jallianwala Bagh had received prominent notice, and after the decision the collection of information continued. The first report of the firing on the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh received by the Government of India on the 14th April placed the casualties at 200. This was supplemented two days later by a report that 200 was the number of killed. These reports were at once repeated to the Secretary of State. Fuller reports were not received till a later date. In the second half of April, General Dyer was fully occupied in marching troops throughout the disturbed area. Very early in May, owing to the outbreak of the Afghan war, he was selected for the command of the Kohat Brigade. From that date till the end of July he was continuously engaged in field operations; and his detailed report on the administration of martial law in Amritsar, including the firing at Jallianwala Bagh was not received till the month of August. Meanwhile the local Government had been pursuing enquiries to obtain accurate statistics regarding the extent of the casualties. The information elicited up to the end of August, which was confirmed by a scrutiny of the results of private enquiries made by the Sewa Samiti, showed that the ascertained death roll was then 291 and this was the figure stated at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla on the 11th September. During this same session of the Council full accounts were given of the happenings in the Punjab and the story of Jallianwala Bagh was discussed in great detail. The proceedings of the debate were fully reported and published in the usual manner and indeed attracted great attention in India. The official enquiries, however, continued, and when the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government gave evidence before the Committee four months later he stated that the total number of death casualies as then ascertained was 379, while a more recent report of the local Government, based on a scrutiny of the Sewa Samiti's information, places the number wounded at 192.

From the time that it was decided to appoint the Committee, Government thought it proper to avoid as far as possible making any public comments on the transactions which it was the duty of the Committee to examine and to refrain from passing any judgment on the conduct of individual officers until they received the report of that body. There is no justification for the allegation that from the date of these occurrences until the publication of General Dyer's evidence before the Committee, the Government of India had been guilty of following a policy of deliberate suppression of the truth. The facts stated above clearly refute this libel.

It is no doubt a matter regret that without resort to a formal enquiry full knowledge of what actually occurred should not have closed, and as Government and the public both in India and the United Kingdom are now in complete possession of the facts, recriminations and regrets serve no useful purpose.

LAHORE.

23. Chapter IV deals with the disorders in the Lahore district. In the Capital itself the agitation against the Rowlatt Bills and the complete hartal of the 6th April had worked the people up to a state of intense excitement which the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and of the disturbances at Amritsar brought to a head on the afternoon of the 10th. Crowds assembled in the city and endeavoured to overpower the police when the latter opposed their advance towards the civil lines. The Committee have carefully considered the circumstances under which fire was opened on this mob under the orders of the District Magistrate, Mr. Fyson, and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Broadway, on three occasions in the course of that afternoon, and they fully approve the action taken by these two officers. The Government of India are unable to think that any other conclusion is possible. The outrages at Amritsar were known at the time to the mob when it was proceeding to the civil lines and it would have been suicidal to allow it to succeed in its endeavour. The position in Lahore, after these attempts of the crowd to enter the civil lines had been repelled, is thus described by the Committee:—

POSITION IN LAHORE.

"On the night of 10th April and for some days following, the city of Lahore was in a dangerously disturbed condition. Military measures were taken on that night to protect the Civil station and its surroundings. No European could safely enter the city, from which the police were temporarily withdrawn. For about two days the city was controlled by the mob."

The Committee then describe the events of the 11th, the inflammatory speeches delivered at the Badshahi mosque to excited crowds of Hindus and Muhammadans, the organization of the *Danda Fauj*, a band of hooligans, who marched through the city armed with sticks (*lathis*) and destroyed pictures of Their Majesties, shouting that King George was dead. Attempts were made on the morning of the 11th to pull down the railings at the Fort, where some of the rioters spat at the British soldiers on guard and called them "white pigs." On the same day the railway workshop was attacked and determined efforts were made to bring about a strike amongst the workers. On the 12th another meeting was held at the Badshahi Mosque, when an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was severely beaten by the mob. On the same day a mixed column of police and military was marched through the city in an effort to regain control of the situation. The march was hindered by large crowds, assembled at the Hira Mandi, who refused to disperse when so directed by the District Magistrate and began to stone the small advance force of police which was with him. Mr. Fyson was obliged to open fire with the result that one man was killed and twenty wounded. The Committee consider that it was essential on this day to disperse the crowd and that it would have been the end of all chance of restoring order in Lahore if the police and troops had left without dispersing it. All the firing was done by the police. The fact that the police, armed with buckshot, were made to take the brunt of the collision with the crowd instead of the troops with service ammunition, the small number of shots fired by the police, and the warnings given to the crowd, showed, in the opinion of the Committee, that the greatest care was taken and the least possible degree of force was used.

Special attention is invited by the Committee to the use of inflammatory and seditious posters in Lahore, which in the name of Mahatma Gandhi called upon the brave people of the Punjab to enlist in the *Danda Fauj* and kill the English who were described as pigs, monkeys and kafirs. On the 13th April the district was proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act. On the same date the station of Wagah, about 14 miles off, was burnt and sacked, telegraph lines cut and an armoured train derailed, fortunately without loss of life. On the 14th the Punjab Government deported the local leaders, Rambhaj Dutt, Har Kishan Lal and Duni Chand, who had been actively associated with the agitation and the still-continuing *hartal*: all these men were convicted later of the offence of waging war. On the 15th April martial law was proclaimed in Lahore.

AT KASUR.

24. The second portion of Chapter IV describes the very serious disturbances which occurred on the 12th April at Kasur, a sub-divisional town, 37 miles south-east of Lahore. On the morning of that day a violent mob attacked the railway station, and after destroying and burning a considerable quantity of valuable property, turned their attention to three trains which were held up near the station. Murderous attacks were made on a number of Europeans, including a lady and three children, who were travelling by these trains; some of them had miraculous escapes, but three persons were severely injured and two unfortunate warrant officers were beaten to death. Elated by their success, the mob next burnt down the post office and a civil court, and attacked the sub-divisional offices where the police were obliged to fire in defence of Government property with the result that four men were killed and several wounded. The Committee uphold the decision to fire upon the mob and think indeed that it should have been fired on at an earlier stage. Troops arrived from Ferozepore on the afternoon of the 12th and averted further trouble. Outbursts of disorder occurred at two other places in Lahore district, at Khem Karan on the 12th when the railway station was attacked with some resultant damage, and at Patti, where telegraph wires were cut on the night of the 11th and the post office and railway station were attacked on the 12th.

We accept all the findings of the majority, in which the minority concur, with regard to the disturbances in Lahore district and the measures taken to suppress them. We consider that praise is due to Messrs. Fyson and Broadway for their handling of the difficult situation in Lahore city.

GUJRANWALA.

25. Chapter V deals with the very serious outbreak at Gujranwala which is a town of 30,000 inhabitants about 36 miles north of Lahore. There had been here as elsewhere the usual agitation against the Rowlatt Bill and a complete *hartal* was observed on the 6th April, but no violence had occurred or was anticipated till the 13th, when the news of the happenings at Amritsar and Lahore on the 10th gave rise to local excitement. That evening the authorities learnt that further demonstrations were intended next day and the acting Deputy Commissioner took such police precautions as seemed to him necessary. The Committee describe in detail the outrages which were committed in the town on the 14th including the attack on a train, the setting fire to the Gurukul bridge, the burning of many buildings, and numerous injuries to railway and telegraph communications. The mob had obtained complete mastery and the police were unable to stop the senseless destruction of property which occurred or to secure the safety of the European and loyal population. The post office, the revenue office, the church, and the district court were all burnt down. The jail and the police lines were attacked but were saved by the police firing. The mob then returned to the railway station, set the buildings and goodsheds on fire, and looted their contents. Those European families which had not been sent away as a precautionary measure on the previous evening were collected for safety in the Treasury, which was protected by a small police guard. Communications meanwhile had been interrupted on every side; by the end of the day practically all the wires along the railway in front of the city were cut for a distance of some miles. On account of this interruption of communications, it was impossible to send ordinary military aid to Gujranwala and it was in these circumstances that the use of aeroplanes for the relief of the town was sanctioned. The police were nearly exhausted when about three o'clock in the afternoon three aeroplanes from Lahore arrived over the town. It was not till nine o'clock that night that the first troops arrived.

The important findings of the majority regarding events at Gujranwala are (1) that Mr. Heron's action in firing on the mob is entirely approved; (2) that the conduct of the acting Deputy Commissioner in refusing to allow firing when the mob attacked the post office is open to criticism; (3) that the mob was seeking to imitate what had been done at Amritsar; (4) that the decision to use bomb-carrying aeroplanes was justified in the circumstances, though recourse to the use of aeroplanes in civil disorders cannot be defended save in cases of the utmost urgency; and (5) that generally speaking, the action of the aeroplane officer, Major Carberry, was justified but that his instructions were defective. On all these points the Government of India are in entire agreement with the Committee and desire to commend Mr. Heron who behaved well in circumstances of great difficulty. The Committee find that the dropping of bombs on two outlying villages and on the Khalsa High School cannot be defended, but the fault lay chiefly with the instructions given to Major Carberry and they impute no blame to him for a decision taken in the air and at the moment. They observe that the dropping of bombs on the riotous crowds within Gujranwala city was not only justified but, in their view, invaluable, and the fact that the disorders were ended long before troops arrived is in large measure attributable to this act. They say that no sufficient explanation has been given to justify the use of an aeroplane on the 15th of April for purposes of offensive action, and they conclude by recommending that the instructions to be issued to Air Force officers regarding the procedure to be followed by them on such occasions should form the subject of careful enquiry by the Air Force Headquarters.

The minority discuss the employment of aeroplanes in Chapter IV which is entitled "Armoured Trains and Aeroplanes." They agree with the majority in saying that the use of aeroplanes to quell civil disorders should as far as possible be deprecated. They condemn Major Carberry for dropping bombs on the Khalsa High School and two outlying villages, and say that though the orders he received were not worded with sufficient care, he did not exercise his discretion wisely in carrying them out. They find also that his action in firing with a machine-gun on the crowd was excessive.

26. So far as the general question of the use of aeroplanes at Gujranwala is concerned, the Government of India accept the finding of the majority which is aptly expressed as follows:—"We are not prepared to lay down as a charter for rioters that when they succeed in preventing the ordinary resources of Government from being utilized to suppress them, they are to be exempt from having to reckon with such resources as remain." We do not consider that it would be right to censure the officers who have been mentioned in connection with individual incidents, as their acts, where condemned, are more to be ascribed to want of clearness in their instructions than to errors of judgment. We think that the despatch of aeroplanes on the 15th under instructions which admitted of their being used for offensive action was not justified, but we do not consider that the officer who carried out the instructions was seriously to blame. We note, however, with satisfaction that, so far as known, no casualties resulted from the action taken on this date. Finally, we propose to take steps to give effect to the recommendation of the majority that the instrucions to be issued to Air Force officers on such occasions should be carefully prescribed.

27. There were outbreaks of disorder at fourteen other places in the Gujranwala district, but the Committee discuss those only which occurred at Wazirabad, a town of 21,000 inhabitants, 20 miles north of Gujranwala, at Akalgarh, and Hafizabad, and in the Shekhupura sub-division. At Wazirabad a riotous mob was repelled from the railway buildings, but did extensive damage to the telegraph system. It also set fire to railway bridges, sacked and burnt the bungalow of a Scotch missionary, and made an unsuccessful attempt to wreck the mail train. At Akalgarh and Hafizabad extensive damage was done to the telegraph wires, and at the latter place an officer of the Military Farms Department had a fortunate escape from the murderous intentions of a threatening crowd. In the Shekhupura sub-division persistent and determined attacks on the telegraph and railway systems were made at Chuharkhana, Shekhupura, Sangla and other places, at least three railway stations being destroyed, while savage assaults were made on certain railway employees and Government servants. An armoured train was sent to the rescue from Lahore, and fire was opened from this at Chuharkhana under the orders of Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram Sud, Extra Assistant Cimmissioner of Sharakpur. The Committee find that this officer acted in a difficult situation with promptitude and decision. The minority take a different view and condemn him on the ground that his intention was punishment and that the firing was therefore not justified. The Government of India accept the opinions of the majority in all matters arising out of the disturbances at these places and agree with them that Lala Sri Ram Sud displayed promptitude and decision in the discharge of his duties.

GUJRAT AND LYALLPUR.

28. Chapters VI and VII describe the events which occurred in the Gujrat and Lyallpur districts respectively. The chief features of the disturbances in these areas were attacks on railway communications and telegraph wires. At Gujrat on the 15th April fire had to be opened on a riotous mob which was dispersed without casualties. At Malakwal a train was derailed on the 17th April and two lives were lost. In Lyallpur a very disquieting and prominent feature was the continued exhibition of posters of an inflammatory and criminal character. Indians were called upon, in the blessed name of Mahatma Gandhi, to fight to the death against English cheats and to dishonour English women. Great tension existed for several days and the situation at Lyallpur was an anxiety to Government on account of the memories of the previous troubles of 1907. The position was so serious that the Europeans in the station were collected for safety in two houses in the civil lines, but no actual violence occurred except the cutting of telegraph wires at a few places in the district. The arrival of troops on the 17th April prevented any further disorder.

The Committee have not described in detail the acts of violence and disorder which occurred in many other towns and places in the Punjab, but these are set forth in the chronological statement annexed to the report and it is necessary to bear them in mind in considering the position as it appeared to the local Government when the proclamation of martial law was recommended.

29. Chapter VIII describes the persistent and widespread attacks on the railway and telegraph systems, which continued from the 10th April till about the end of the month. According to a report of the Telegraph Department, the wires were cut or tampered with on 55 occasions, but there were besides numerous attacks on railway telegraphs and the total number of outrages of this class cited by the Home Member at a Council meeting in September last according to a statement of the Punjab Government was 132. The Committee ascribe the attacks on communications partly to anti-Government feeling and partly to the desire to prevent the movement of troops. They also refer to the persistent attempts which were made to incite the railway staff to strike. The unrest prevailing amongst certain sections of the staff was a cause of great anxiety to Government at this critical time.

The importance of this chapter lies in the close bearing it has on the question of the justification for the introduction and continuance of martial law. The significance of the statistics of railwav and telegraph interruptions is brought forcibly homt by the maps attached to the report. These indicate the extended area over which this class of offence was committed, giving rise to a suspicion of preconcerted action.

30. In Chapter IX the Committee discuss the causes of the disturbances and say that an adequate explanation of the general and widespread outbreaks in the Punjab must be sought in the causes of a general state of unrest and discontent amongst the people, particularly the inhabitants of the larger towns. The increased interest in political agitation caused in recent years by the Home Rule movement received a great impetus from the new doctrine of self-determination. Meanwhile however the restrictions imposed under the Defence of India Act were becoming more essential, as the war drew to its climax. These restrictions affected the daily life of the ordinary citizen much more lightly in India than in Europe; nevertheless, particularly when imposed on political agitation, they were, however necessary, the more galling to the educated classes, in view of the fact that the political future of India was under consideration. The Punjab was meanwhile doing more than its share to respond to the call of the Empire for recruits for the army, and the strain was falling mainly on the country districts, which the local Government considered it necessary to protect from any anti-Government agitation likely to hamper the work of recruitment. After the conclusion of the Armistice in November, 1918, hopes ran high amongst the educated classes that the services rendered by India in the war would receive immediate recognition. But these hopes were not at once fulfilled and disappointment was caused by a combination of circumstances, such as high prices, scarcity, foodstuff restrictions, and the anxieties of the peace settlement, especially as it affected Turkey.

The Committee next consider the agitation against the Rowlatt Bills. They find that this was largely, if not mainly, responsible for creating the feeling against Government which provoked such serious disorders and they cite various false rumours as to the provisions of the Bill which inflamed popular feeling. They next examine the history and progress of the *Satyagraha* movement inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi on the 24th February. After a careful review of this movement in all its aspects, the Committee find that a familiarity and sympathy with disobedience to laws was engendered by it amongst large numbers of people and that the law-abiding instincts which stand between society and outbreaks of violence were undermined at a time when their full strength was required. From its first inception the *Satyagraha* movement was condemned by prominent leaders of moderate opinion in India as likely to promote disorder and breach of the peace, and the organizer himself recognized later that in embarking on a mass movement he had underrated the forces of evil. The Committee expressly find that the recruiting campaign and the action taken in the Punjab to raise subscriptions to the war loans were not responsible for the unrest. They conclude by saying that there is no evidence that the outbreaks in the Punjab were the result of a pre-arranged conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India by force, but that it was difficult and probably unsafe for Government not to assume that the outbreak was the result of a definite organization. Apart from the existence of any deeply laid scheme to overthrow the British, a movement which had started in rioting and become a rebellion might have rapidly developed into a revolution.

31. In the introductory chapter of their report the minority state that they are in substantial agreement with the findings of the majority as regards the causes of the disturbances, with this reservation that they do not concur in the opinion that the Punjab authorities were justified in assuming that the outbreak was the result of a definite organization. They are unable to agree that the riots were in the nature of a rebellion and they say that it is an unjustifiable exaggeration to suggest that the events might have developed into a revolution. They entirely agree with the majority in their estimate of the *Satyagraha* movement and its offshoot, civil disobedience of laws. They develop tehir views on the real character of the disorders, including their causes, more fully in Chapter II. of their report. Here they refer to the general conditions existing in the beginning of 1919, the strain placed on India by her war efforts, the hardship of high prices, the inconveniences and restraints imposed by war measures, the hope of alleviation excited by the armistice, and the subsequent disappointment caused by famine, epidemic, and a more stringent Income-tax Act, the belief that the proposals of the Government of India as regards the reform scheme were illiberal and intended to whittle it down, and the delay of the Turkish settlement. They argue that many of the foregoing causes affected the Punjab more than other provinces and they instance other special factors such as war weariness, foodstuff and traffic restrictions, Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speeches, press restrictions, the orders prohibiting the entry into the province of outside politicians, all tending to cause general irritation amongst the educated classes. While refraining from any discussion of the merits of the Rowlatt Act they hold that its introduction and enactment in the face of Indian opinion was a fertile source of discontent which was fostered by misrepresentations in the Punjab. They assert that Indian leaders were not responsible for these misrepresentations, and they condemn Government for failing to explain the Act to the masses until after the *hartal* of April the 6th, although misrepresentations were current before that date. They accept the estimate of the *Satyagraha* movement formed by the majority, but they disclaim the view that the disorders in the Punjab can be attributed to any active presentation of the *Satyagraha* doctrine by organizations working within the province. They find that there was no organization to bring about disturbances and they quote the evidence of various official witnesses in support of this conclusion. The anti-British and anti-Government outbursts which occurred were in their opinion purely the result of sudden mob frenzy. The minority conclude that although there was thus no evidence of organised conspiracy in the Punjab, the civil and military authorities persuaded themselves that open rebellion existed and took action accordingly.

GOVT. OF INDIA ACCEPT COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

32. The Government of India accept the findings of the Committee regarding the causes of the disturbances. The minority as stated above, are in substantial agreement with the majority on this subject. Of the causes specially mentioned by the minority they agree that epidemics and a new Income-tax Act were factors in the unrest, and this latter cause may have accounted in part for the extent to which the movement enlisted the sympathy of the trading classes. The despatches containing the views of the Government of India on the Reform proposals were not published till long after the disturbances, and if, as is suggested by the minority, the supposed attitude of the Government was a cause of unrest this must have been due to deliberate misrepresentation. Moreover, so far as is known, no such allegations were made either in the press or on the public platform before the disorders actualy broke out. The minority assign as one of the causes of the unrest which preceded the outbreak in the Punjab the attitude of Sir Michael O'Dwyer towards the educated classes and the resentment which they allege was produced thereby. The efforts made by the larger land-owners and men of leading in rural areas to promote recruiting during the war had brought these classes into prominence and had secured a geneorus recognition from the local Government. For this and other reasons a tendency had sprung up towards cleavage between the rural classes and the trading and professional classes from which the intelligentia is mainly drawn. This may have created amongst the latter an impression that their political influence was being curtailed. The Government of India agree with the Committee that misrepresentations of the Rowlatt Act were an important cause of the outbreak. Such misrepresentations were freely circulated and their harmful effects were incalculable. Government were unaware of the dissemination of these malicious falsehoods until the beginning of April when they at once took action to contradict them. It is unfortunate that neither in the press nor on the public platform did those who attacked the Act endeavour to remove the effects of these misrepresentations. Whether it is correct or not to say, as the minority do, that the disorders in the Punjab were not due to any active presentation of the *Satyagraha* doctrine within the province, we must place on record our belief that many of those who joined the *Satyagraha* movement did so with the intention of using it for the purpose of promoting disorder. Finally we desire to observe that the oipnion of the minority regarding the nature of the disorders is discounted by their findings of fact, while the conclusion of the

(Continued on page 12.)

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

(Continued from page 11.)

majority that a movement which started in rioting became a rebellion is supported by the conviction before various tribunals of a large number of persons for the offence of waging war against the King. These convictions, in the opinion of the Government of India, are of great importance in reaching a decision as to the true character of the disorders.

LOYALTY UNSHAKEN.

But whatever the truth may be as to the causes which produced these disorders and grave as the outbreak was in its nature and effects, it must not be forgotten that the loyalty of India as a whole remained unshaken and that even in the Punjab the bulk of the population maintained its reputation and did not fall a victim to the infection which so disastrously affected a portion of it.

33. There is one point in the discussion of causes to which the Government of India desire to advert at greater length. It has been represented that the action taken by Government against prominent politicians, such as Mr. Gandhi and Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, was the cause and not merely the occasion of the disturbances. This is sufficiently disproved by the fact already pointed out that the *Satyagraha* movement had led to grave disorders in Delhi long before any such action was taken. But the circumstances in which Mr. Gandhi was excluded from Delhi and the Punjab deserve fuller examination.

The situation about the end of March has already been described. The acute state of tension which continued in Delhi for some days after the outbreak of the 30th March greatly increased the potentialities of danger of the *Satyagraha* movement in other parts of India, where the news of the Delhi rioting caused great excitement. The events of that date might indeed well have conveyed to the promoters of the movement a warning of the dangers which were attendant on their propaganda, but actually they were far from doing so. The agitation accompanied by increasing excitement continued unchecked all over the country.

It was at this critical juncture that we received information that Mr. Gandhi had vigorously renewed his campaign of civil disobedience to the laws, and on the 9th we heard that he had left Bombay for Delhi on the previous evening. Immediately on receiving this news, we consulted the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Both these officers considered that the situation had become serious and that it would be most dangerous to allow Mr Gandhi to enter their jurisdictions. His avowed intention was to break the law of the land and to secure adherents to the *Satyagraha* movement. His arrest and prosecution in the Punjab would in all probability have been the signal for an outbreak, and the enlistment of any large number of supporters to his movement in that province would almost certainly have led to an immediate campaign of active resistance and outrage. The Chief Commissioner considered that an order merely prohibiting Mr. Gandhi from entering Delhi would be very dangerous, as the only method of enforcing it would be to arrest detain and prosecute him in that city. On the other hand, if he were allowed to enter Delhi, it was most probable that he would break the law there and would have to be arrested and tried for an offence, with the result that there would almost certainly be recurrence of the recent serious rioting. In these circumstances the Government of India authorised the local Governments of the Punjab and Delhi to issue orders under rule (b) of the Defence of India Rules, directing Mr. Gandhi to remain in the Bombay Presidency. The Government of India then considered, and still consider, that this course was amply justified in view of the fact that Mr. Gandhi was the leading spirit of a movement intended to paralyze Government.

34. In the same way it has been suggested that the action of the Punjab Government in ordering the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal on the 10th April was a provocative act leading direct to the subsequent outrages. Previous orders had been passed prohibiting them from speaking in public, and it is true that they had not taken an open part in the meetings immediately preceding the hartal of the 6th April. But as the evidence subsequently taken before the martial law commission showed, they held secret meetings after that date and continued to direct an agitation which was found to be of the nature of a criminal conspiracy. It was in these circumstances that the local Government decided to remove them from Amritsar to Dharamsala. That outrages followed as soon as the news of the deportation became known is of course the case. But it is always a question of the greatest difficulty to judge whether preventive steps such as those taken will, in a time of great popular excitement, quiet the general atmosphere or precipitate disorder. The probability seemed to be that they would achieve the former result.

35. Chapter X of the Report contains a statement of the facts regarding the successive stages in the application of martial law. Chapter XI discusses the propriety of its introduction and continuance. The majority of the Committee, as already mentioned, definitely find that a state of rebellion against Government existed. They review the various occurrences, indicate the broad features of the disorders and their significance, point out the danger of criticising isolated events and examine the whole position as it presented itself to the Punjab Government and the Government of India. Finally they conclude that the situation in the Punjab was one of extreme gravity and that the authorities were justified in declaring martial law in those areas where it was proclaimed.

The wisdom of continuing martial law is discussed at some length, and the prolongation of it on the railway is examined with special reference to the Afghan War. The conclusion of the majority is that those responsible for the continuance of martial law gave careful and considerate judgment to the question and did not prolong it beyond the time during which to the best of their judgment it was necessary for the maintenance and restoration of order in the province. Looking to the problem with which Government was faced, the Committee do not think they would be justified in adversely criticising the decision. On the question of the enforcement and continuance of martial law the minority differ widely from the majority. They find that the introduction of martial law was not necessary, because in their opinion order had been restored everywhere and the authority of Government vindicated before martial law was applied. They think that order could have been restored by the civil power with the aid of the military, and that the Punjab Government persuaded themselves rather easily that martial law was necessary. The reasons for the continuance of martial law are also examined and rejected. Assuming that the introduction of martial law was necessary they say that it ought not to have been continued beyond a few days. The Punjab Government, they think, approached the question from a wrong point of view and the Government of India were guided by the local Government.

36. In considering the necessity for the declaration of martial law it is difficult for the Government of India to take an entirely detached view. We were necessarily guided by the information forwarded by the local Government; we had already received reports of grave disorders occurring in various places; and we maintain the view that with this information before us, we could not have taken any other course than we actually adopted, when we received from Lahore on the afternoon of the 13th April the wireless message which ran as follows. —"Railway stations between Kasur and Amritsar looted. British soldier killed and two British officers injured at Kasur. Bands of rebels reported on move—Kasur and Tarn Taran treasuries attacked. State of open rebellion exists in parts of districts of Lahore and Amritsar. Lieutenant-Governor with concurrence of General Officer Commanding, 16th Division, and Chief Justice of the High Court, requests Governor-General in Council to suspend functions of ordinary Criminal Courts in Amrisar and Lahore Districts, to establish martial law therein, and to direct trials of offenders under section 22, Regulation X of 1804. Section 4 will be borne in mind. Situation is critical. Moveable column starts on march from Ferozepore to Amritsar through worst tract with guns to-morrow."

The action of the Government of India has now been justified by the findings of the majority of the Committee, who also exonerate the local Government from all blame. The minority accept the findings of fact as to the number of outrages committed, the animus of those engaged in the riots, the violence used and the number of times on which it was necessary to resort to firing; they also observe that the acts of some of those who took part in the disorders may have amounted in law to waging war against the King, although it was not rebellion in the sense in which that term is ordinarily used. These findings, in the opinion of the Government of India, detract largely from the force of their conclusion that the introduction of martial law was not necessary. In regard to the continuance of martial law the Government of India have nothing to add to the findings of the majority beyond stating that although martial law was maintained on the railways for a prolonged period owing to the outbreak of the Afghan War it was only employed there, after it had been withdrawn from the districts, for the purpose of controlling traffic and protecting the lines.

There is, moreover, one factor in the situation as it presented itself in Apirl 1919 which cannot in the opinion of the Government of India be neglected without prejudice to sound judgment. At that time the British Empire was at war with Germany. Even at the present moment we are not yet at peace with all our enemies; and certainly a year ago when the treaty of peace with Germany had not yet been signed, the existence of a state of war was not a mere technicality. Allusion has already been made to the additional pre-occupation which intervened in the shape of war with Afghanistan, and the difficulties thus created were enhanced by the attitude of the frontier tribes. But at the back of and accentuating these more local difficulties was the paramount necessity of maintaing at the call of the Empire, whose needs were abated, but not extinguished, by the armistice, the resources of the Indian Dominions of His Majesty. In the face of this necessity it was impossible to contemplate any policy which involved an appreciable risk of delay in the restoration of normal conditions or of the recrudescence of the disorders which appeared to have been suppressed.

MR. SHAFI'S DISSENT.

We desire to add here that our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Shafi, dissents from the finding of the majority of the Commtitee, accepted by us, that the declaration of martial law was necessary. In his opinion there being no organised or preconceived conspiracy to subvert British rule behind these disturbances, the vast rural tract in the five districts concerned having remained tranquil and loyal, there having been disturbances only in a few places in the urban area, and even in these few places the majority of the residents not having taken any part in the disturbances, there was no open rebellion as alleged, and no justification in consequence for the proclamation of martial law. Besides, before the date on which martial law in these districts was actually enforced, the disturbances had been quelled with the assistance rendered by the military and, in consequence, there was no justification for enforcement or maintenance of martial law on these days and after. This being the case, Mr. Shafi is of opinion that the continuance of martial law over such a long period was uncalled for.

ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

37. Chapter XII deals with the administration of martial law, including the working and procedure of the summary courts. The majority of the Committee find that the trials were correctly described as lengthy, detailed and careful and commend the substitution for courts martial of tribunals similar to those under the Defence of India Act. They find, however, that although arrests were made in the ordinary way, there may have been cases in which individual police officers subjected those arrested to unnecessary severity. They observe that while the number of persons arrested and not brought to trial was regrettably large and the period of detention unusually long, on the whole this difficult work was not done badly or oppressively. The disorder was so widespread and serious that its inevitable result was to strain any improvised system. In regard to the sentences passed by the matrial law courts, the Committee find that there was a general feeling that they were unnecessarily severe but that this was remedied by commutations effected by the local Government. They suggest that charges for serious offences need not have been pressed in the case of minor offenders. Extensive reductions in the sentences would not then have been necessary. The Committee also find that in certain cases, e.g., those of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, it is a matter for regret that the accused were not tried by the ordinary courts. These views are accepted by the Government of India. The military order prohibiting the employment of counsel from outside the Punjab is criticised as unwise and the action of the Government of India in disapproving it is commended.

MARTIAL LAW ORDERS.

38. The Committee examine at considerable length the nature of the martial law orders which were promulgated by military commanders in the Punjab. The majority find that some of the orders passed were injudicious and served no useful purpose. They criticise severely the "crawling" order passed by General Dyer (which was disapproved by the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as it came to his notice), the "salaming" order of General Campbell, and the "roll call" imposed by Colonel Johnson on the students of Lahore. The Government of India agree that in the instances which the Committee cite with disapproval the action of the officers mentioned was unjustifiable and in some cases inflicted unnecessary humiliation, resulting in ill-feeling which has been a serious embarrassment to the administration. The flogging of six persons, the suspected assailants of Miss Sherwood, for a breach of fort discipline on the spot where that lady was assaulted is severely criticised and the Government of India agree that the action taken in this case was highly improper. In dealing with sentences of public flogging the Committee say that under martial law administration no flogging should take place in public. They find further that the number of flogging sentences was excessive, and though it was regarded as probably the most efficacious and convenient method of dealing summarily with minor breaches of martial law regulations, restrictions ought to be placed on the discretion of area officers in awarding sentences of this kind. They say, however, that there is no foundation for the allegation that whipping was inflicted in a cruel fashion and that several persons practically succumbed to it. These findings the Government of India entirely accept. The Committee then refer to the infliction by summary courts of certain punishments not warranted by the law. Though these punishments were unsuitable, they were not generally of a serious nature and were often awarded in place of more severe legal punishments. The Government of India, however, disapprove of such fantastic penalties and have taken steps to prevent their being imposed in future.

"UNDULY SEVERE."

39. The minority are more severe in their condemnation of the martial law administration. In addition to the criticisms already dealt with, they contend that many of the orders were issued for purely punitive purposes. They cite in particular the orders directing representatives of each ward in Lahore to appear daily before the commanding officer to ascertain his orders for the day. The curfew order, the regulation of prices, and the commandeering of motor cars, electric lights and fans from Indians are also criticised. We are not prepared to say that all these orders were without justification, but we consider that the administration of martial law in Lahore was in some respects unduly severe and exceeded its legitimate limits, that is to say, the requirements of the military situation and the maintenance of law and order. The minority condemn the order imposing on property-owners responsibility for the safety of martial law notices pasted on their houses. The Government of India are not prepared to say that in the circumstances this order was improper. The minority express their strong disapproval of the confinement of the professors and students of the Sanatan Dharm College because certain martial law notices had been destroyed. The Government of India agree that this order exceeded the necessity of the case. The minority further criticise and condemn the conduct of certain officers, notably Colonel O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith and Mr. Jacob, for various orders passed by them in the administration of martial law. The Government of India agree that in the instances cited the officers mentioned acted injudiciously and in some cases improperly. While the findings of the minority report in regard to all these points are very cogent and in some cases fully justified, it must be remembered that officers charged with the administration of martial law cannot be expected to act in abnormal conditions with that care and circumspection which are possible in normal times, nor can such a standard be rigorously applied for the subsequent examination of their actions in the calm atmosphere of safety after order has been restored.

"SERIOUS ERROR."

40. The minority in a separate chapter discuss the working of the courts under martial law. The flogging of some members of a marriage party in Lahore by an extra assistant commissioner is rightly condemned. The Punjab Government at once took action against the officer responsible for this abuse of power. The procedure of the summary courts is attacked as unsatisfactory. The Government of India do not think that when martial law is enforced summary courts can be required to observe the formalities of procedure which normally obtain. The minority comment more severely than the majority on the large number of persons arrested and discharged without trial. In the opinion of the Government of India arrest and detention for short periods are justifiable during a period of martial law as preventive measures to preserve the peace; further many of those arrested were not prosecuted subsequently because, though evidence was available, the necessary deterrent effect had already been secured by the conviction of a large number of persons for similar offences. Nevertheless, the Government of India consider that the arrest and detention for long periods of so many persons, and particularly of Dr. Kedar Nath, Mr. Gurdial Singh, Dr. Manohar Lal and six lawyers of Gurdaspur, were a serious error and while they do not overlook the difficulties of the situation, they are constrained to express their disapproval of the action taken in these cases.

In this connection we cannot pass over in silence the allegations of corruption and ill-treatment of prisoners and witnesses on the part of subordinate officers of the police and other services to which wide currency has been given. We recognise the difficulty of sifting charges made so long after the event, but we will direct the local Government to undertake enquiries and take appropriate action in cases where specific complaints are made and action has not already been taken.

"MISTAKES."

41. We accept the view that the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred in particular instances by a misuse of power, by irregularities, and by injudicious and irresponsible acts. We further agree with the Committee that while the principle of the ultimate supremacy of the military authorities must be kept in view, still in practice executive instructions should be given to all officers who may be called upon to administer martial law, which will guide them in the discharge of this duty. In our opinion it was the absence of such instructions which was responsible for many of the defects which have been noticed in the administration of martial law in the Punjab. It is to inexperience, ignorance of local conditions, and lack of guidance when confronted with an abnormal situation rather than to deliberate misuse of power that most of the mistakes committed must be ascribed. The Government of India consider that in any area in which in future it may be necessary to enforce martial law, senior civil officers should be appointed to act as advisers to the various military authorities. The military officer would not be bound in the last resort to follow the advice of his civil adviser, but if he decided contrary to that advice, he would do so on his own responsibility. We regard the prevention of any future repetition of mistakes and irregularities as the most important lesson to be learnt from this portion of the report and we have accordingly decided to issue instructions which will secure this object, and will in particular discourage interference by the military authorities with the ordinary administration in excess of the necessities of the case.

42. Before leaving the subject of the working of the courts under martial law, the Government of India desire to refer to the action which was taken by the local Government, after order was restored and martial law withdrawn, to mitigate the effects of the sentences passed by these courts. Between the months of June and November sentences were reduced in 634 cases, 45 death sentences were commuted, and 43 persons were released. In November two High Court Judges were appointed to review all unexpired sentences passed by summary courts and such other cases tried by martial law commissions as might be referred to them by Government. In December, as a result of the reviewing Judges' recommendations, 92 persons convicted by summary courts were released, and further action of the same kind would have been taken, but on the 23rd of that month the Royal Proclamation with its message of amnesty was published, and under it clemency was extended to 657 prisoners who were released. By February, out of a total of 1,779 persons convicted in connection with the disturbances, only 96 of the worst offenders, who had taken part in serious crimes of violence, remained in jail and this number has since been reduced to 88. The extension of clemency to political prisoners in the Punjab has been guided throughout by the generous and sympathetic recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor, whose efforts to restore a peaceful atmosphere within the province are gratefully acknowledged by the Government of India.

"FORTUNATE PUNJAB"!

43. It now remains for the Government of India to endeavour to arrive at a just appreciation of the conduct of the officers of the Crown, whether civil or military, who were employed in the areas affected by these disorders and to make certain general remarks which appear to be essential before finally disposing of the Committee's report. The task of rightly estimating in a calm atmosphere, when order and peace have been restored, the behaviour of those faced with a grave emergency and compelled to arrive promptly at decisions of the greatest moment is one of unusual difficulty. The very qualities of courage and initiative, which are of incalculable value during the early stages of an outbreak, may in its later stages be a source of injury, if not tempered by discretion. Moreover, any such estimate, if it is to be just, must not neglect the difficulty of deciding when to act and when to refrain from action, and must endeavour to view the whole position in a right perspective.

It was fortunate that, when the disturbances broke out in April 1919, the Punjab was in charge of a Lieutenant-Governor of great experience and courage. The Government of India consider that Sir Michael O'Dwyer acted with decision and vigour in a time of great danger and that he was largely responsible for quelling a dangerous rising which might have been widespread and disastrous effects on the rest of India.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, we desire to express our great appreciation of the admirable conduct of the troops who were employed in the suppression of the outbreak. Leaving aside individual instances, which have already been noticed, both officers and men acted with admirable restraint under most trying circumstances and the Government of India have nothing but praise and gratitude for the services which they rendered in suppressing disorder and restoring the peace of the country.

The officers of the civil administration of all classes and ranks in the affected areas generally maintained that high standard of conduct and devotion to duty which the Government of India would have expected of them. Thanks are due not only to those who were immediately concerned in the restoration of order, but also to those who by carrying on their ordinary duties with calmness and fortitude in a time of turmoil did much to restore the confidence of the people. The names of some of those officers who have been specially commended have already been referred to, but if local Governments consider that there are other officers whose conduct merits special commendation, their names should be brought to notice at an early date.

To those non-officials who either did their best to stay the agitation which had so sinister a connection with the outbreak, or who by their influence and assistance helped the authorities to restore order, the grateful acknowledgments of the Government of India are due in full measure and local Governments will be asked to see that individual assistance of this kind does not go unacknowledged or unrewarded.

It is a great satisfaction to the Government of India to notice that there were many of all classes and creeds who, in the face of frenzied mobs, and even at the risk of their lives, afforded assistance or showed compassion to the innocent victims of the outrages. Here again it is desired that all such actions shall be marked with a very definite acknowledgment or, in cases where such a course is suitable, be recompensed with a pecuniary reward.

44. The names of officers whose actions have been rightly criticised or condemned have been mentioned in the body of this despatch and local Governments will be requested to take such action as may be necessary to mark in these cases the disapprobation of the Government of India.

DYER REFERED TO ARMY COUNCIL.

The case of General Dyer calls for separate mention. We have given most anxious consideration to the action of this officer at Jallianwala Bagh. We are satisfied that it was *bona fide* and dictated by a stern though misconceived sense of duty. The facts are abundantly clear. General Dyer has made no attempt to minimise his responsibilty for the tragedy or even to put a favourable complexion on his action or purpose. The only justification that could be pleaded for his conduct would be military necessity arising out of the situation before him and in the area under his jurisdiction. In circumstances such as General Dyer was confronted with, an officer must act honestly and vigorously but with as much humanity as the case will permit. We recognise that in the face of a great crisis an officer may be thrown temporarily off the balance of his judgment and that much allowance must be made on this account. We recognise further that, however injurious in its ultimate effect General Dyer's action may have been, it resulted in an immediate discouragement of the forces of disorder. Nor have we overlooked our Resolution in which we promised full countenance and support to officers engaged in the onerous duty of suppressing disorder. Nevertheless, after carefully weighing all these factors, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that at Jallianwala Bagh General Dyer acted beyond the necessity of the case, beyond what any reasonable man could have thought to be necessary, and that he did not act with as much humanity as the case permitted. It is with pain that we arrive at this conclusion, for we are not forgetful of General Dyer's distinguished record as a soldier or of his gallant relief of the garrison at Thal during the recent Afghan war. We must however direct that the judgment above pronounced be communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the request that he will take appropriate action.

45. We have on several occasions expressed our very great regret for the loss of life, European and Indian, which occurred in the disturbances and our sympathy with those who are left to mourn the victims of these unhappy events. We desire once again to convey regret and sympathy to all who have thus suffered. Compensation, so far as this can be any reparation, has been awarded to those to whom compensation was due under the law, and adequate provision has been, or will be, made for the dependents of Government servants who have lost their lives in the disturbances. The Punjab Government will also be enjoined to consider the cases of persons who have been left in want though the death of permanent injury of their supporters at Jallianwala Bagh, and to suppdement, if necessary, any assistance that may have been rendered to such persons by local charity organisations

THE LESSON.

46. We have now surveyed all the conclusions of the Committee. There remains, in our opinion, one lesson of supreme importance to be drawn from the events of April, 1919. It will be impossible to dissociate memories of these disorders from the civil disobedience movement which was their immediate cause. When this movement was initiated, it was apparently not obvious to its promoters, as it was to all thoughtful persons, that in India in its present state of development (whatever may be the case in other countries) the unsettling effect of advice to the public in general to break selected laws was likely to lead to a situation which might involve the overthrow of all law and order. The bitter experience of last year removes this question from the category of doubt, and those who henceforth inaugurate such movements from whatever motives, cannot feel uncertain as to the consequences of invoking forces which they can neither direct nor control. We can only hope that this lesson has been learnt once for all, and that in the future all right-thinking persons will set their faces firmly against the deliberate playing with fire which is involved in the promotion of such movements.

Finally, we desire to express here our earnest hope that the lesson to be learned from these events in not of a merely negative character. Since the period which has formed the subject of this enquiry a new era has been inaugurated in India and the change has given occasion to a gracious proclamation by the King-Emperor, which has appealed to the hearts of all his subjects in India. We venture to recall at this time the salient feature in this gracious message; we feel confident that the earnest desire expressed by the King-Emperor that any trace of bitterness between his people and those responsible for his Government should be obliterated, will not pass unheeded.

47. In conclusion, we desire to express our thanks to Lord Hunter and the members of his Committee for the great ability and painstaking labour they have bestowed on an enquiry which from its very inception must have been a most difficult and seemingly thankless task, and for their report which has cleared up much that was in doubt and dispute, and which has been of the utmost service to us in arriving at just conclusions on the many questions that called for decision.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,
(Signed) CHELMSFORD.
,, C. C. MONRO.
,, G. S. BARNES.
,, W. H. VINCENT.
,, M. SHAFI.
,, W. M. HAILEY.
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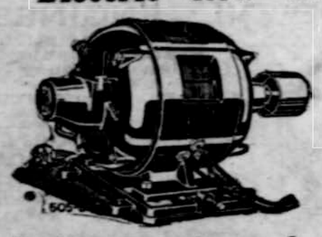

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AUSTRIA AND SERBIA.

A CONVENTION SIGNED DURING THE WAR

The Westminister Gazette published the following in mail week:—

The Fiume paper, the "Vedetta d'Italia," publishes the results of an investigation conducted by Dr. Druscovitch.

He states that early in 1915 Austria negotiated a Convention with Serbia, under which the latter agreed not to attack the Austrian front. In exchange Austria guaranteed Serbia's territorial integrity, regardless of the results of the war, and a commercial treaty favourable to Serbian exports; but after the Russian defeat Austria attacked Serbia.

Dr. Druscovitch states that Marshall Boreovitch offirially informed Dr. Susteritch the Provincial Captain at Laibach, of the existence of the Convention.

The "Idea Nazionale" states that an unsigned copy of the Convention was found in the War Ministry's archives at Vienna—Exchange.

DISAPPOINTED BLIND.

PREMIER'S "SYMPATHY" FAILS TO CHEER THEM.

"It is clear our fight is only just beginning," said one of the deputation of the blind after the interview with the Prime Minister in Mail week writes the "Daily Herald." "The impression left on us by Mr. Lloyd George's remarks," said another, "is that the Government Bill is cheaper than Tillett's Bill." The whole of the deputation was evidently disappointed and dejected.

The case for the blind was presented by Mr. Ben Purse, president of the League of the Blind. Of nearly 35,000 blind people in the British Isles, he said, not more than 2,000 were employed in special institutions existing for the purpose, while 10,000 were dependent on Poor Law agencies and not more than 5,000 were engaged in casual occupations.

Twelve thousand sightless people were totally incapacitated owing to their blindness and other limitations. Mr. Tillett's Bill he described as a modest, unpretentious measure. It represented the minimum of their requirements and would cost the country about £2,000,000 a year.

PITIABLE SPECTACLE.

The pitiable spectacle of sightless people standing in the streets asking for alms, he declared, would not be got rid of by the Government Bill.

The Prime Minister, in his reply, expressed sympathy with the blind in the fortitude with which they bore it.

It was through no lack of sympathy, he said, on the part of anybody that they were as they were. It was a question of finance, and he considered the proposals embodied in the Government Bill were a great advance on anything that had been done in any other country in the world.

After the interview the deputation passed a resolution saying that "we deeply regret that Mr. Lloyd George was unable to make a more explicit statement. Such phrases as he employed do not lead us to anticipate that drastic changes are about to be made in the condition of the blind, and such a circumstance is in itself wholly unsatisfactory."

Any further action taken will be taken in conjunction with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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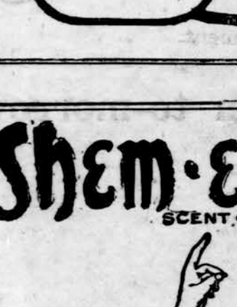

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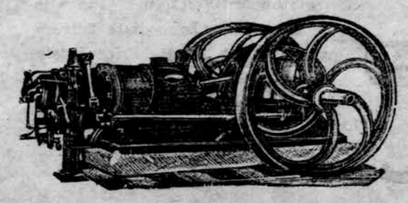

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